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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. X NO. 107. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arriva	Depart
*Sanuki Maru	N. Tamita	5,872	7th May	11 May
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	3rd May	18th ,,
*Yamagata Maru	S. Ochiai	3,807	14th ,,	29th May
Yeboshi Maru	J. Kinoshita.	3,938	26th ,,	10th June
Bombay Maru.	S. Iriye.	4352.	29th ,,	13th ,,
Wakasa Maru.	C. Shirai.	6074.	8th June.	23rd ,,
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829.	24th ,,	9th July

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLAYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
6th May.	MOREA	10,011
13th ,,	KALYAN*	8,987
20th ,,	SAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	MALDERA†	15,825
3rd June	CHINA	7,952
10th ,,	DONGOLA	8,083
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	EGYPT	7,941

†MALDERA } Through steamer from Australia.
*KALYAN } Through steamers from
*DONGOLA } China, calling Bombay for Mails only.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
19th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8,303
15th ,,	MADURA	6,978

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

18th May	SICILIA	6,813

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
6th May	LHASA	Karachi coastingonly.
11th ,,	BANKURA	Karachi & P. 'Gulf.
13th ,,	GAMARIA	Australia via Malabar Ports, & Calcutta cargo.
16th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct 10 a.m.
18th ,,	VARELA	Bussrah direct.
17th ,,	KAROA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
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18, Strand Road CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 183.
Telephone No. 1239.

BANKING

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
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(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL ... ... ,, 85,00,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ... ... ,, 85,50,009
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ... ,, 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna and Rangoon.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Dairen	Malacca	Sourahaya
Canton	Manila	Sungei Patani
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Valdivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yloilol
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital Authorised	...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	...	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds	...	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital ... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £ 998,344
Reserve Fund ... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

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Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. UNAGAMI,
Acting Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital ..... F. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... F. 55,000,000 ,, £4,600,000
Reserve Fund ..... F. 47,750,000 ,, £4,000,000

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SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

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Bandoeng	Problinggo
Cheribon	Semarang
Gorontalo	Soerabaia
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden
Palembang	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
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PARIS BANKERS: Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
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Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.
T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,50,18,450
Pair-Up Capital and Reserve ... ,, 2,49,55,585
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... ,, 5,25,12,915

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, etc.
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For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
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L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

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(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... Rs. 3,69,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH and CO.,
Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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Assets exceed Rs. 25 00.000.
Head Office and Girgaum Branch.
The growing popularity of our Savings Accounts and Current Accounts Department is due to the fact that the investor feels satisfied that he is getting excellent return on his unemployed balances and yet they are invested mainly in or against Government Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act Over and above the yield on his funds, he also get prompt service and polite treatment which he appreciates more than the yield.

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Current Accounts 3 % p. a.

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Girgaum Branch
Girgaum Back Road,
and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri
M. A., PH. D.
The Shilotri Bank Building,
Fort, Bombay

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest alloweb for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheque or receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDIT OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
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Post Box 22. Phone 5305. Manager.
INDIAN CAPITAL INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

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Agency Applications Invited.

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Manager,
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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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Use it internally for Colds, Catarrh Bronchial Asthma, Influenza, Typhoid and Dysentry
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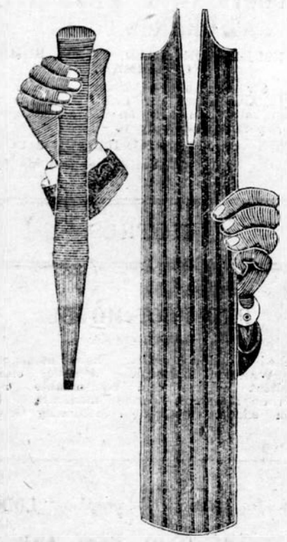

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MEDICAL PRACTITIONER,

Specialist in Leprosy and Skin Diseases and Biochemist. Prop: Behar Chemical Works.

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" Nib	4	8	" 500 (stont)	14	0
Blackbird	2	12	Alexandra	2	4
Conklin	6	8	Gravity stylo	3	0
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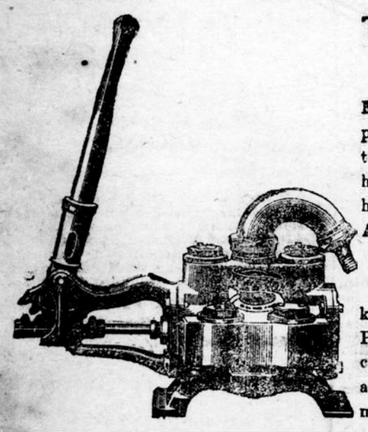

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THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, May 4th.

These of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromet & corrected to 32 deg Febr in	..	29.845
Temperature of Air	degree	86.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	77.1
Dew Point	..	74.0
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.695
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—18)	..	3.0
Maximum temperature of Air	..	91.4
Minimum do do	..	81.5
General direction of Wind	..	
from midnight to midnight	..	NNWWNW.
Movement of Wind do	miles.	236

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
S	6	m 6 36	24 8	6	m 0 57	10 2
		7 10a	26 3		0 47a	18 11
	7	m 8 2	25 7	7	m 1 57	18 0
		8 20a	26 9		2 7a	18 7
M	8	m 9 14	24 12	8	m 3 50	18 9
		9 18a	27 4		3 9a	18 1
Tu.	9	m 10 12	23 1	9	m 3 38	15 7
		10 6a	27 9		4 4a	17 8
W	10	m 10 56	20 1	10	m 4 21	14 6
		10 51a	28 0		4 54a	7 5
Th.	11	m 11 79	19 8	11	m 5 2	14 2
		11 3 a	2 1		5 45a	17 4
F	12	m 5 12	24 5	12	m 11 19	16 8
		5 52a	26 0			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 6 (Saturday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 53m.
" 7 (Sunday)	6h. 32m.	6h. 53m.
" 8 (Monday)	6h. 32m.	6h. 53m.
" 9 (Tuesday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 53m.
" 10 (Wednesday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 54m.
" 11 (Thursday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 54m.
" 12 (Friday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 5th, 11h. 15.6m. a.m.; Full Moon, 13th, 2h. 19.7m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 19th, 6h. 30.9m. a.m.; New Moon, 27th, 8h. 48.7m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 5th May 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.10 ins. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north Punjab, and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hissar and Rawalpindi. Day temperature is 10 deg. below normal at the latter station. Night temperature is above the average in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi, but in excess locally elsewhere. Day temperature is generally above normal, and ranges between 108 deg. and 111 deg.. Night temperature is below normal at Jhansi, but is above normal elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Rajputana, and are lightly to moderately clouded in Sind. Humidity is in defect in east Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in Cutch and Central India West. Temperature does not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in the south. The highest maximum in the division is 112 deg. at Chanda. Night temperature is slightly above normal in the south-western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are roughly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in east Hyderabad and the south of the Bombay Deccan; elsewhere skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in east Hyderabad. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad and locally in the south Bombay Deccan; Nizamabad records a maximum of 112 deg. Night temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance lies as a definite depression over the Punjab this morning. It has caused local rain in north-east Baluchistan and the north Punjab. Damp winds are blowing into it up the Gangetic plain. Strong westerly winds to the south of the depression are causing rough seas at Karachi. Light rain associated with a thunderstorm has fallen at Bangalore. Seas have gone down on the Malabar coast and the west coast of Ceylon.

Forecast.—A few duststorms or thunderstorms are likely in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Thunderstorms are also probable in Malabar and the Madras Deccan. India Telegraphic Summary for 4th May 1922.

Weather is disturbed along the north-west frontier. There has been nearly general rain in Kashmir. Rain has also fallen at a few stations in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Burdwan half an inch; Balsore three-quarters; Darjeeling and Gaya a quarter; Sonamarg one and a half; Bangalore one.

Conditions are becoming more favourable for thunderstorms in the Punjab and the Gangetic plain.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH OF MAY 1922.

Stations	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hours	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	78.1	65.6				
Do.	90.4	75.0	57		1.97	—1.84
Jask	90.4	81.2	84		8.73	+1.60
Muskat	88.3	80.1				
Do.	106.1	70.8	..		1.98	—1.98
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.7	81.8	30		1.69	—0.10
Rawalpindi	107.7	74.1	33		11.80	+1.37
Lahore	104.8	82.4	42		1.06	—2.36
Hissar	109.2	81.1	58		1.23	—0.99
Ambala	111.	77.6	46		2.79	—2.05
Delhi	110 1	77.2	43		0.85	—2.65
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..		..	..
Mainpuri	106.2	79.7	26		2.75	—1.96
Jhansi	110.1	80.	56		1.82	—0.64
Cawnpore	98.6	79.4	75		2.36	—0.01
Allahabad	106.4	77.9	54		1.58	—0.82
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	87.6	80.6	50		2.60	+1.36
Karachi	101.	76.4	89		1.49	—0.18
Ajmer	102.2	84.4	23		0.09	—1.43
Jodpur	108.6	87.4	19		0.28	—1.49
Kotah	80.6	78.1	11		0.05	—1.41
Mount Abu	100.8	80.2	15		0.37	—0.99
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.2	..	70		0	—0.86
Dwarka	86.2	71.2	87		0	—0.83
Veraval	1 4.6	81.2	89		0.04	—0.42
Rajkot	107.6	76.6	49		0	—0.81
Bhavnagar Para	98.2	78.6	53		0	—0.60
Surat	104.6	78.4	69		0	—0.48
Ahmedabad	107.	76.9	39		0	—0.41
Deesa	104.	78.4	37		0	—0.55
Neemuch	103.	77.6	67		0.49	—0.60
Indore	106.0	76.1	54		0.36	—0.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	105.6	78.5	25		2.36	—0.80
Saugor	103.9	77.8	19		1.35	—0.58
Hoshangabad	103.	77.6	24		2.20	+0.76
Khandwa	110.8	81.1	27		2.29	+0.79
Akola	110.3	82.4	23		2.26	+0.56
Amraoti	111.4	82.1	22		2.52	—1.26
Nagpur	111.7	84.0	19		2.44	—0.61
Chanda	103.8	80.2	27		1.23	—0.96
Raipur	104.6	81.1	18		1.90	—1.17
BOMBAY—						
Bombay	90.6	81.2	76		0	—0.71
Ratnagiri	90.7	79.1	70		0.41	—0.96
Marmugoa	92.6	81.0	71		1.78	—0.75
Karwar	103.6	80.2	66		1.89	—0.69
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Malegaon	103.4	76.0	25		0.76	—0.51
Ahmednagar	98.4	75.2	69		1.69	+0.68
Poona	103.1	70.4	76		1.41	—0.65
Sholapur	..	..	23		2.82	+0.97
Bijapur	..	78.0	60		0.80	+0.80
Belgaum	104.7	79.1	76		7.69	+3.04
Agrungabad	98.0	74.0	42		1.60	—0.73
Nizamabad (Indur)	104.2	7.0	25		2.80	+0.75
Hyderabad	111.4	82.2	48		2.10	+0.80
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	107.6	82.2	76	0.02	5.83	+0.8
Calicut	93.1	78.6	80	0.07	5.95	—0.16
Cochin	91.8	82.2	78	0 02	15.10	1.8
Colombo	90.8	79.1	94	..	26.90	—16.11
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	107.6	79.8	70		3.80	—4.0
Bellary	106.8	82.5	57		4.06	—1.8
Cuddapah	110.6	79 7	51		3.69	—1.1
Madras	99	78.8	69		0.53	—11.8
Bangalore	91.9	68.4	70	1.08	5.43	0.2
Coimatore	96.2	67.9	66		0.53	2.1
Trichanopoly	106.8	81.2	67		5.86	—5.
Negapatam	1 3.6	83.8	72		18.04	—18.0

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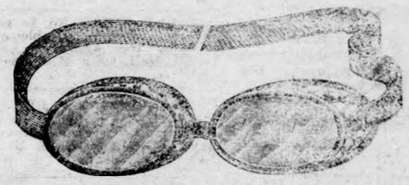

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The selected candidate will have to give his whole time and attention to the business and work of the Committee and shall not during his engagement directly or indirectly engage in any other business, trade, profession, or calling whether alone, or jointly or as servant or in body or firm or person, and shall not be entitled, during his engagement, to accept either directly or indirectly any fee, gratuity or commission or benefit for any service, matter or thing whether connected with his duties or not unless previously authorised by the Committee.

The selected candidate shall conduct the work of the Committee on the principles laid down and instructions and orders given from time to time by the Committee or any other Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee and auhorised in this behalf or by the President or in his absence by the Vice-President or any members appointed by the Committee.

The selected candidate shall have to give such adequate security as may be settled by the Committee for continuance in service for at least three years.

Applications with testimonials stating age should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of May, 1922.

M. R. CHOLKAR,
President,
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.
Nagpur, 27th April, 1922.

PUBLIC NOTICES

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R3599

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3474

NOTICE.

WE wish to advise our several constituents and the general public that our SHOP is being REMOVED to 251/3, HORNBY ROAD, opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., and as such we earnestly solicit their patronage at our new location from MONDAY next, when our business will be completely set up there.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
General Tobacconists.

Bombay, dated 5th May, 1922.
C12938

NOTICE.

THE RECEIVER of the property of the firm of Messrs. Bhawani Sahai, Kashi Ram, wishes to give on lease the following Factories for one Year or more. (He is prepared to sell the same if reasonable price is offered).

1 Sutlej Fleur Mills grinding capacity 1400 maunds daily with a 6 Tons Ice Plant situated at Ferozepore City, (in the Punjab).
2 Cotton Ginning and Pressing factory at Lyallpore, Chandausi, Chunian, Ballabgarh, and Steam Mills Ferozepore Cantt.

Intending Leasees or purchasers to communicate with The RECEIVE Mr. ANANT RAM, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Ferozepore City.
C12856

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF VICTORIA TERMINUS GOODS DEPOT.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY ADVISED that on and from 1st June, 1922, the Victoria Terminus Goods Depot will be CLOSED for all goods booking. Consignments hitherto tendered at Victoria Terminus will, with effect from 1st June, be accepted at the Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.

1st May, 1922.
C12906

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 (rupees twenty-five only) per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1921, has been declared and will be payable at the registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby, Road, Fort, Bombay on and after Tuesday the 30th May, 1922, between the hours of 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. on production of share certificates, to those shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company on the 15th May, 1922.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th May, 1922, to SATURDAY the 27th May, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1922.
C12903

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which previously subsisted between the undersigned A. C. Ward, Colin M. Mackay and Husein Suleman Mitha carrying on business under the style or firm name of the Service Advertising Association was dissolved as from the 11th day of May, 1921, on which day the said Colin M. Mackay and Husein Suleman Mitha retired from the said firm. The said A. C. Ward is now and has since the 11th day of May, 1921, been the sole Proprietor of and solely responsible for any debts due by the Service Advertising Association.

Dated the 4th day of May, 1922.

CHAS. A. WARD,
for Self,
C. M. MACKAY.
H. S. MITHA.

R3630

THE SURYAPUR MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 25th May, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1921.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Nathabhai N. Choksi, B.A., LL.B., as a Director.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Mugatlal B. Dalal and Mr. Nathabhai N. Choksi, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To confirm the transfer of the Registered Office of the Company from 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to the Co.'s own Mill premises on the Varachha Road, at Surat.
6. To transact any other business, which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 5th May to 4th June, 1922, both days inclusive.

T. G. POPAWALLA,
Chairman,
The Board of Directors.

Bombay, 4th May, 1922.

C12948

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HUSSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY has contracted to sell to our client Mr. NANABHOY HORMASJI MOOS, the guardian of the property of Jayantilal Ramdas, a minor, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel partly of Pension and Tax tenure and partly of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the west side of Nepean Sea Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2601 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as to the land of Pension and Tax tenure under Old No. New No. B/808 and B/815, Old Survey No. — new Survey No. 7742 as to the leasehold land under Collector's New No. 17129 and New Survey No. 4/7142 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3321, 1A and Street No. 52 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by The Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the West by Sea, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendor and on or towards the South by the property of Vatchha Gandhy and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1922.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser Attorneys.

C12979

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of RANCHHODAS MANJI, of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece Goods Merchant ..... Deceased.

PURSHOTTAM GOVINDJI of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malharwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, the duly constituted Attorney of Bai Matubai, widow of the said deceased Ranchhodas Manji of Navi Bunder Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Navi Bunder in Kathiawar ... Petitioner.

ALL person claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this, Third day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. Malabari,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 3rd day of May, 1922.

Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C12957

TENDERS.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

READY WASTE of all sorts of the JAM MFG. CO., LTD., is to be sold and Tenders of which are invited and will be accepted till Saturday 13th instant at the Reg. office of the above Coy. at 4, Dalal Street, Fort, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 300.

TA

R3590

SALE OF WASTES,

SEALED TENDERS are invited on or before 10th May, 1922, for the purchase different sorts of ready wastes at the Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd., Sholapoor, as well as for probable outturn of same from the 1st April, 1922, to 31st March, 1923. For tender forms containing terms and conditions well as for inspection of samples and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents,
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

TA

C12839

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4965 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 29th day of November 1921. Summons to answer plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 & 8 and O. VIII. r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Hargovandas Vrijvallabhdas a firm carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s

1. BHIMJI alias PURSHOTAM, 2. KAKUBHAI NARANDAS DHARAMSEY and 3. HARGOVINDAS KANJI, all of Bombay, who until recently carried on business as piece goods merchants in partnership under the name and style of Narandas Kakubhai & Co. at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The plaintiffs claim the sum of Rs. 10678-8-3 or such other sum as may be justly due to them by the defendants with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum costs and interest on judgment.

Amended this 10th of January, 1922, as per postponement precipe, dated 6th January, 1922

(Sd.) E. J. FORBEY
For Prothonotary.

Amended this 1st of May, 1922 as per postponement precipe, dated 10th April, 1922.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.

Amended this 7th day of February, 1922, as per postponement precipe, dated 4th February, 1922.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of June 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 5th day of December, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.

The 5th day of December, 1921.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C12950

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS FURNITURE AT THE BUNGALOW NO. 32, ROBERTS ROAD OPPOSITE MAGDALA ROAD NEAR COLABA OBSERVATORY UPPER COLABA.

On SUNDAY, the 7th instant at 10 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow No. 32, Roberts Road opposite Magdala Road near Colaba observatory upper Colaba, the very valuable handsome and latest artistic designed highly polished household and office furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Kanji and other well known makers consisting of Sliding dining tables, rich polished dining chairs, Queen Anne and Louis pattern sideboard, dinner wagons, dumb waiters, Indian hand carved tables and teapoys, rich carpets, chesterfield sofas and chairs, historic and oleograph pictures, bedroom double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble top dressing and washing tables, iron single beds, rich plated-ware, English glassware and crockeryware, also collection of choice plants and flowers, etc., etc.

The Property of Major H. W. Price, officer commanding, A Detchment, Supply Depot.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 6th May, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

Sale to-day, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 2ND KAMATIPURA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 6th May, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the owner the undermentioned immoveable property on the Premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent-land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing there on situate lying and being at Kamatipura 2nd Street out side the Fort and in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 52-3/9 square yard or there abouts be the same (a little more or less) and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3483 New No. 10248, Old Survey No. 3963 and new survey No. 5850 and assessed by the Municipality under "E," Ward No. 1161 Street Nos. and bounded on the East by the property of Bhagavantraobnaw on the West by the property of Khandu Narsu. On the North by Kamatipura Second Street and on the South by Sweepers' passage and which premises are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAZI STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ahmed Miya Esmail Mohmed the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th October, 1920, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Eastern side of Kazi Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Collectors office under Old No. 826, New No. 7987 Old Survey No. 1789 and New Survey No. 1114 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under "C" Ward No. 6096 and Street No. 5, 7, 9, containing by admeasurement 120 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follws: That is to say on or towards the east by the sweepers passage on or towards the west by the said Kazi Street, on or towards the North by the property of Essa Sumar and on or towards the South by the property of Umar Haji Abdulla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khandwala and Co., Attorneys for the Montagagees at their office at No. 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA BAZAR STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khandvala and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Memon Ahmed Miya Ismail the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Indentures of Mortgagee and further-charge dated respectively the 9th October, 1919, and the 15th October, 1920, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgages of the other part, Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure (the cess whereof has been redeemed under Collector No. 13 of 4th July, 1916) together with all the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura Bazar Street, outside the Fort, and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement seventy-six square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3227, 4288, New No. 10088, Old Survey No. 2222—3340 and New Survey No. 6775 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E" Ward No. 1024, Street No. 112, 114, 116 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Kamatipura Bazar Road, on or towards the West by the property of Vora Abdul Hussein Mahomed Ali, on or towards the North by the property of Parbatibai widow of Kushal Nathoo and on or towards the South by a sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khandwalla and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at No. 91-99, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

USEFUL TO STATIONERS AND PRINTERS AUCTION SALE OF ONE LOT PAPERS.

Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction this day SATURDAY, the 6th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street Fort by order of the concerned one lot of Papers including.

Crown rough coloured-royal, demi coloured, demi-cover, double-demi, demi-glazed, Royal-glazed, Royal rough, etc., etc., in convenient lot to suit the buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT JACKERIA MASJID ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Amin and Desai Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs of Haji Hirji Kallu the Mortgagor (since deceased) and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th September, 1920, Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of May, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

Piece of perepetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling building standing thereon, situate at Jackeria Masjid Road, known as Don Tad Second Row outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 150-5/9 square yards or thereabouts and Collector New Survey No. 2995 and Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes Under "B" Ward No. 2733 and Street Nos. 472—474, East by Jackeria Masjid Road, on the West by a sweepers passage and which premises are in the occupation of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Amin and Desai Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Medows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th May, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

130, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

This day SATURDAY, the 6th May 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

One Daimler motor car 20-25 H. P. in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF LUMP ALUM, STEEL HOOPS SOFT STEEL SHEETS.

Suit No. 1050 of 1922.

The Eastern Bank, Ltd.—V/s. Gilman and Co., under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy Co., Attorneys for the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT AND Co., will This day Saturday the 6th instant, sell by public auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street the following:—

50 Barrels Lump Alum about 7 tons.
500 Barrels Lump Alum about 72 tons.
450 Barrels Lump Alum about 64 tons.
805 Bundles soft steel sheets about 38 tons.
894 coils steel Hoops American about 22 tons.
501 coils steel Hoops American about 14 ons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BELTS, PRINTING PAPERS, PROVISION, CHEESE, SUSPENDER, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND Co., will This day SATURDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

1 case hair slides, 1 Parcel Belts, 7 Parcels Hooks and eyes, 2 Parcels Comb Ware, 1 Parcel hairslides, 1 Parcel Comb Ware, 1 Case Silk Embroidery, 1 case silk Trimmings, 1 case fancy handkerchiefs, 1 case Cotton Quilts, 1 case golf hose, 2 cases woollen half hose, 1 case cotton hose, 2 cases white Satin Jeans, 1 case pure India Drills, 2 Bales cotton and wool serge, 1 case letter Books, 3 cases quinine Bisulphate pills, 1 case perfumery, 25 cases canned fruits, 4 cases confectionery, 10 cases cheese, 30 cases provisions, 2 cases scrubing brushes, 6 cases gin sundries, 1 case suction hose, 6 cases toys, 1 case Paris garters, 1 case cotton suspender, 3 cases locks (by Miller Lock Co.) 6 cases seers (No. 6-7-8) 1 case Razor strops, 20 Bales Thin printing papers size, 27 by 40—26lbs one case boots.

On account and Risk of Mr. Kaderbhai Mulla Esmailji.

6 cases Dover Egg Beaters.
1 case Pinless stylo pens.
1 case gas lamp complete metals gas stoves.

On account and risk of Mahamedally, A. Rajkotwalla.

10 Rolls yellow ½" Numdah felt.
10 Rolls yellow 3/8" Numdah felt.

On account and risk of Insurance Company.

One Marble Lavatory table Top.
One C. I. Bath Tube.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 6th May, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOAFS, SAFES WINES, BEER, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m., at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., Ag. official assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of Lakhamsi Bhimsi Shah and others.

Mehta Boxes, Mattresses and pillows.

By the order of the office concerned:—
13 cases Wines.
13 Cases Light Lager Beer.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—
One big lot of Gray Drill and Gray Jaconetts.

CRAWFORD, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th May, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SHERA COTTAGE" SITUATE AT MATHERAN ON CHAWK ROAD.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJI and CO., will by order of the owner sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 14th May, 1922 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the Immoveable property known as Shera Cottage" together with all Household furniture and effects therin on the premises at Matheran.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring about 1 acre and 35 gunthas together with the bunglow known as "Shera Cottage" together without houses standing thereon situate on Chawk Road, Matherun in Thuna Zilla. Collector of Colaba under Plot No. 58 and all which premises under the Zeare for 30 years commencing from 1st May, 1893 at an annual rent of Rs. 13-2 and renewable together with the furniture, and effects continued in the said bunglow.

Private offer will also be considered for the day of sale.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th May, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.
DOUBLE BILL EXTRAORDINARY
MAE MURRAY
America's Incomparable Screen Beauty
IN
"A MORMON MAID"
DRAMA IN 6 REELS.
TOGETHER WITH
FOUR MORE PARTS OF OUR
GREATEST WONDERS SERIAL.
THE WHIRLWIND
Featuring
CHARLES HUTCHINSON AND EDITH THORNTON
Saturdays and Sundays 5 Shows.
Week Days 4 Shows.
Time and Prices As Usual.
THE STAR CINEMA
GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Coming Monday 8th May at 9-30
Return of the Stupendous Attraction!
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd., present
"THE OPTIMYSTICS"
A MUSICAL, REVUSICAL
& MYSTICAL MELANGE
OKITO
THE WONDERFUL WIZARD
Direct from a six months season with
Maskelyne and Devant St. Georges Hall
London
by Arrangement with P. T. Selbit
FRED ATTILLA
WILL COMMIT
A MURDER EVERY NIGHT by
'SAWING THRO'A WOMAN'
VICTIMS CORDIALLY INVITED
BOOKING AT MESSRS. ROSE & Co.,

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 630 and 0 P. M.
TOMORROW AT 0 P. M. ONLY
CINEMA & VARIETY
LES BRETONS
THE FRENCH TRICK CYCLISTS
In a Comedy Act
The Powerful Mystery Drama
"IN THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND"
Featuring
Alice Brady
EVE'S FILM REVIEW
Popular prices.

Empire Theatre.
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4-30
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
Do You Like A Good Mystery Picture?
Do You like to try and solve a baffling crime?
Then come to the Empire to-day and see popular.
J. WARREN KERRIGAN IN
"THE HOUSE OF WHISPERS."
Crammed with action and suspense.
It is a Mystery with Capital M.
EVE'S FILM REVIEW.
PATHE GAZETTE.

Empress Theatre.
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 3, 4-30,
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MADAN'S THEATRE, LTD.,
PRESENTS,
SANSONIA
SANSONIA
SANSONIA
Italy's Strong Man
IN
The Intensely Emotional Drama,
HIS BROTHER'S DESTINY.
If
You Want Adventure,
You Love Action,
You Enjoy Thrilla,
You Crave Romance,
Then See,
HIS BROTHER'S DESTINY.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus.
ONE WEEK MORE
To-night and this week
"Parshuram"
produced by the Kohinoor film Co. Dadar
The Cinema Majestic ful fills its pledge to the public,
"To Inform instruct and entertain."
This film provides for all, you will get an opportunity to see Miss Lina Valentive
and
MISS TARA
in their best and loveliest dances.
NEXT SATURDAY!
"VIR ABHIMANYU"
The masnificient and the first production of
THE STAR FILM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Times:—Sat. Extra Show at 3-30
CINEMA MAJESTIC.
Four Shows Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 10-30.
Girgam Tram Terminus

AMUSEMENTS.

Under public patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVERAO BHONSLE
will stage at
Bombay Theatre, Grant Road
BOMBAY,
Saturday, 6th, May, 1922, at 8-30 p. m.
MRICHHAKATIK
Sunday, 7th, May, 1922, at 3 p. m.
RAKSHASI—
MAHATVA KANKSHA.
c. 12199. Proprietors.

Under the kind Patronage of
H. H. The MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO Gaikwar of Baroda.
The
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at
The New Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road
Saturday 6th May 1922 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
sangit] SANSHAYAKALLOL [Acts 5
Sunday 7th May 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] SAUBHADRA [Acts 5
TICKETS can be had at Nana Shankar Sheth Temple, Tardeo Road, near Grant Road Station
Proprietor, —Gandarva N. Mandali.

GLOBE CINEMA
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Cinema and English variety double Programme
Commencing Saturday 6th May 1922 to Friday 12th May 1822
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY AT THIS THEATRE
The well-known English Dancers and Comedy Duo
WYN RAY & TOM REELE
NEW SONGS
NEW DANCES
NEW SKETCHES
Don't miss this Special opportunity
Three Shows daily at 7, 8-45, & 10-30,
also
VITAGRAPHS FAMOUS DRAMA
"GRAY TOWER MYSTERY"
5 parts
featuring
GLADYS LESLIE
A thrilling Detective story,
Stirring prison Fire Scene
Strong Love ELEMENT and
A BIG SURPRISE
Cinema Matinee at 3-30
Daily at 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
PRICES AS USUAL.

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
OUR PATRONS WILL REJOICE
To learn that after a long while at last We are putting up a Really
MAGNIFICENT UNIVERSAL DRAMA
TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!!
The story of a Circus Beauty, a handsome Parson, a Sweet little Kid and an overscrupulous Congregation!!
"PINK TIGHTS"
Starring the lonely Screen-charmeuse
GLADY WALTON
and the good looking idol of cinema goes
JACK PERRIN
A thrilling Romance of a Circus Girl who dreamt of Contentment, peace and love!
There are some scenes that will make you sit up with wonderment! For instance the big fire in the church and the ascent of the baloon are marvels of the photographic art.
"PINK TIGHTS"
Yes—Sweet a dainty Rose, a charming girl of the Circus Baloon IN TIGHTS!! And she drops plump where? In the house of the bachelor Parson
"PINK TIGHTS"
(5 Reels—5000 feet)
Here is Excitement, and Innocence and mirth and Romance!
A Really heart-touching picture by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company We guarantee the story will make you shed tears of sheer joy! A grand two Reel Comedy in the programme.
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
3-30, 5-30, 7; 8-45, 10-30 (S. T.)
West-End Cinema.
(New Churney Road)

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Pathe's Latest and greatest Production

ONE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS

3rd chapter

BURIED ALIVE

AESOP FABLES

CARTOON

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE PICTORIAL

AND

A POLLARD COMEDY

NEXT WEEK

A ATHE SERIAL

JUANITE HANSEN

IN

THE YELLOW ARM

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.

PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

Liverpool, May 3rd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		50
" " Imports		—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Mid Americans Spot Fair demand		11 06
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		18 00
New York, 11 a.m.	July	18 87
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	18 94
	Jan.	18 87
New Orleans 9 a.m.	July	18 43
	Oct.	18 49

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 3rd.

Months.	To-day's Price.
May	10 82
June	—
July	10 86
Aug.	10 83
Sept.	—
Oct.	10 80
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	10 70
Feb.	—
Mar.	10 66
April	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 3rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	10 69
June	10 69
July	10 72
August	10 71
September	10 68
Oct.	10 66
November	10 63
December	10 12
January	10 58
February	10 56
March	10 54
April	10 52

Tone :—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3rd.

Months	To-day's price.
May	16 70
June	16 80
July	16 95
Aug.	17 15
September	17 30
Oct.	17 55
Nov.	17 60
Dec.	17 70
Jan.	17 80
April	—

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 3rd.

M. G. Bengal Good	7 49
" " Fully Good	7 80
" " Fine	8 20
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 70
" " " Fully Good	9 10
" " " Fine	9 50
M. G. Broach Good	8 25
" " Fully Good	9 65
" " Fine	10 05
G. Sciude Good,	7 30
" " Fully Good	7 70
" " Fine	8 10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Consinent	16,000
Futures at New York Mar.	—
Futures at New York May	19 74
Futures at New York July	19 03
Futures at New York Oct.	19 12
Futures at New York Jan.	19 02
Spot Cotton at New York	20 00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18 13
Futures at New Orleans July	18 51
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	18 58
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	11
Demand B...	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	68 7/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 3rd.

Rentes 3 per cent	57
Bar Silver Spot	35
" " 2 months hence	35

Closing Tone of Silver :—Rusiness small,

Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, May, 3rd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 54 lbs. May-June Sellers	58
Barletta Russo 62 lbs. May-June Value	57 3
Australian 52 lbs. May Paid Sellers	57/9

Tone :—Firmer

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 10 0
Hongkong	£ 115 0 0
National	£ 40 5 0

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Farrukhpore Actual Bold	Nominal,
Rapeseed, Yellow Guze at, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£ 17 1/4
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal.	18 1 2

Tone of Rapeseed :—Firmly held

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£ 21

Tone of Linseed:—Firmer-only moderate trade

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton May-June Sellers	£ 9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed :—May June Sellers Firmer	18 1/4
Linseed, Argentine May-June Quiet	20 3/4

Tone :—Better tendency

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 83 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 60 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 22
Corrugated Sheets	16

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90	£ 87 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 1/4
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£98 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	58 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	35
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	68 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	57 3/4
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 115 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July	11
Plantation First Larex Crepe May	8 3/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21/3

Tone :—

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	15/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June. Sellers	18 10 1/2
Do. Do. June-July Sellers	18/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20

Tone :—Very Dull.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 5.

To-day Reuter reported 24 points lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 488 for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May and remained Rs. 491½ at 4 p.m, F G M G Broach July-August opened at Rs 513 and went down to Rs. 511 on jobbers selling. It then improved Rs. 515½, on offices buying, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 515½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 515½ and closed at Rs. 514½. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 395 and advanced to Rs. 402, on offices and Japan buying, the rate at 4 p.m. being the same. While fine M. G Oomra July opened at Rs 415 and advanced to Rs. 422. on offices buying, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M G. Bengal May was Rs 352 and July 365 nominal. Our market for ready cotton showed a quiet but steady feeling yesterday, and about 5,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, May 5th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May		490
" " "	July-August		514 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May		354
" " "	July		369
Fine Oomra	May		402
" " "	July		421 1/2
Southern	May/June		500
"	July/Aug.		505

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 5th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May		491
" " "	July-Augt		514
Fully Good Bengal	May		354
" " "	July		365
Fine Oomra's	May		401
" " "	July		420
Southern	May/June		500
"	July/Aug.		505

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 5th,

Description, Super-Fine F Good Good fine					
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	375	355	335	—	
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	420	405	390	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	455	440	425	—	—
M. G. Central P. No 2	440	425	410	—	—
M. G. Broach	510	500	490	—	
M. G. Punjab American	—	—	—	—	
Southern	510	500	490		

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 4th May 1922.

Cotton	10372	Bales.
Wheat	5143	Cwts.
Linseed	14578	"
Rape, cts	2684	"
Gingelly seed	1116	"
Poppyseed	455	"
Groundnuts	3721	"
Castorseed	784	"
Rice	29360	"
Myrabollams	2214	"
Cottonseed	12435	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	5489	"
Juwar	1853	"
Masur	12	"
Barley	1162	"
Bajra	1735	"
Coal	2306	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 5th.

Bank Telegraphic	1/3 1/4
Bank Demand	1/3 9 32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/3 1/2
Fcs. Demand	305
American Dollars	358
Honkong Dollars	205
Shanghai	282
Japan	168
Singapor	184

Market Quiet.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 5th. 6 p.m,

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67 0 0	9 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-3068	0 0	9 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	73 0 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 12 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 8 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 10 0	15 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14 4 0	14 12 0
Teaseed, White 80-15	78 0 0	16 4 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	76 0 0	— —
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	74 0 0	— —
Teaseed Black	70 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0	15 0 0
Groundnuts	77 0 0	— —
Jawa	— —	— —
Mowraseed	7 4 0	— —
Barley	55 0 0	— —
Castorseed	55 0 0	— —
Cotton Seeds Ready	39 0 0	5 10 0
Forward.		Rs. a. p
Wheat April-May		9 13 0
Wheat Sept.		9 14 0
Linseed May		15 8 3
Linseed Sept.		16 5 0

PIECE-GOODS.

Nothing fresh has transpired in the Cloth Market during the past week. The demand has been conspicuous by its absence and a quiet tone has prevailed throughout. Customers seem to have satisfied their wants for the time being and are not inclined to increase their trade, until some good news of the monsoon is forthcoming. There is also some nervousness on the part of buyers with regard to the future course of values, in sympathy with the easier tendency of the Manchester market. The cost of production has been gradually declining. Wages of operatives have been reduced, raw material is cheaper, facilities have been granted by Eastern Banks for Indian trade, freight is on a lower level and several makers are in want of work to keep their looms going. The demand for forward business from various markets has been poor. Trade with India has been adversely affected by the Swadeshi propaganda and the political unrest. In China a civil war is raging. The purchasing power of the European markets has been greatly curtailed owing to the after effects of war. All this points to lower values in the near future. The reduction in the British Income Tax will also give relief to all in trade at the other side. Some shippers are not inclined to quote lower rates until old stocks are cleared. Merchants here are getting fair profits on goods that were purchased some time back and which are now arriving. But in the old stocks heavy losses have to be suffered. The rate of exchange, though somewhat better, has not given the desired relief. The picketting of foreign cloth shops has been resumed at Allahabad and other places. In Allahabad several prominent merchants are reported to have signed an agreement promising not to buy any more foreign cloth up to the end of the year and to pay to the local Vyapari Mandal a sum of money to be fixed by the latter for past breaches. On the 2nd instant a fire broke out in the cloth market at Ahmednagar, resulting in the destruction of some forty shops, damage of which is estimated at about Rs. 20,00,000.

Grey Shirtings and Drills have not attracted much attention. Jaconets have moved off in moderate lots. A small retail demand has been noticeable in White Shirtings and Mulls. A reduction of two annas per piece has been effected in 39 inches by 20 yards Gold 2nd Mulls. Local mills have been producing fine qualities of White Mulls, which are finding favour with buyers and fair lots have been taken up for Delhi, Cawnpore and Ahmednagar. Clearances of goods previously bought from the bazaar have been satisfactory.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs	as.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
Ralli's Part No. 2000	39	37½/5	15	0	0
" 100.000	45	"	16	0	0
" No. 83000	45	"	17	0	0
" " 2800	37	"	13	8	0
Graham's " No. 2 3/	39	"	15	0	0
" Yellow Horse No. 2310	42	36	—	—	
	44	36	—	—	
Dewhurst's BBB	36	38½	23	8	0
" BB	35	38 1/2	20	0	0
" Rupee No. 5	38	38½	—	—	
Bates' No. 12326	61	37½/4	—	—	
Bombay Co.'s No. 2326	44	36	—	—	
" No. 1503	38	37½/36	15	0	0
" No. 5002	36	37½/36	—	—	
Ritchie's No. 618	38	37½/36	—	—	
" " 4405	61	"	—	—	
" " 1566	39	37½/37½	—	—	
Forbes " 851	38	37½/36	—	—	
Lyon's Shankar	39	"	—	—	
GREY DRILLS—					
Pepperell's Dragon	29	40 Net	22	0	0
Ralli's Mussid No. 425	36	40	15	0	0
Mitsui's Elephant	29	48	20	0	0
GREY JACONET—					
Ralli's No. 8	45	22	8	14	0
" 18	60	22	7	14	0
" 135	40	22	7	4	0
" 636	44	21	7	8	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
Liepman's No. 1502	32	42	26	10	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36	40	32	0	0
Ralli's No. 9532	36	40	22	0	0
Forbes' A-B. 109	33	40	19	8	0
" 151	33	40	20	0	0
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 5	41	18	—	—	
" No. 60	58	18	—	—	
" No 600	61	18	12	8	0
" No. 6000	58	18	—	—	
" No. 68	58	20	8	7	0
" No. 1270	37	18	4	7	0
" No. 818	39	20	9	14	0
" No. 1440	36	20	6	2	0
" No. 5058	42	20	12	8	0
" No. 1705	42	20	14	0	0
" No. 1703	32	20 Net	17	8	0
Ritchie's No. 1206	37	18	4	4	0
" No. 119	37	18	5	8	0
" No. 220	42	18	6	6	0
" No. 58	47	18	8	8	0
" 1K/4K 36",40",42",	37"	18	6	12	0
" No. 95	58	20	9	4	0
" " 66999	40	18	6	12	0
" " 86999	—	—	7	4	0
" No. 776	40	18	—	—	
" No. 878	58	18	—	—	
" No. 979	170	18	—	—	
" No. 315	—	—	8	6	0
Graham's "Balcon"	58	20	9	4	0
" No. 142	34	18	—	—	
" No. 858	34	18	11	0	0
Greaves No. 5008	37	18	—	—	
WHITE NAINSOOKS—					
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	37	18	5	4	0
" Nos. 61/8	—	"	4	5	0
" No. 1990	—	"	4	4	0
" No. 89690 T.B.	38	22	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	38	18	5	6	0
" 95950/97920	—	—	—	—	
" Saraswati	38	18	—	—	
" "Tipoo W/WWW	34	18	6	12	0
" No. 50000	—	"	7	4	0
" Nos. 38340/38350/38360	—	—	7	12	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6737	36	18	4	8	0
Greaves' Nos. 50000/50000	—	—	4	0	0
" No. 6000 T.B	36	22	7	4	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	36	18	—	4	0
S. W. & Co's Nos. 6800/6820 "Motor Car"					
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	—	"	—	"	

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

MILL STORES.

May 5.

The dominating feature of the mill stores market is weakness in most of the important commodities, which have gone down materially. Cotton Heards are now quoted at Rs. 2/7/ and Rs. 2/6, as a few weak holders having suddenly accumulated large stocks are unable to withstand the financial stringency Consequently, they have underselling Heards. The home owners are still firm at 34d C. I. F. Bombay. Reeds are slightly steady, are quoted at Rs. 10/0, wheteas, 36 and 40 counts are quoted at slightly higher. There are no enquiries in Roller cloth, sizing flannels, Roller skins, etc., which are absolutely quiet for a considerable period. The bobbins market has no new features of interest. The demand is poor and the prices are dull. The local mills have no animated inquiries, since, most of the requirements of the local mills are now booked directly from Home. The quotations are as under:—

Heards Rs. 2-8-0; Reeds Rs. 0-5.0; Roller Cloth 16oz Rs. 10; Roller Cloth 18 oz. Rs. 10-8-0; Sizing Flannel 66" Rs. 5-4.0; Sizing Flannel 72" Rs 5-10-0; Roller Skins Rs. 75; (English); Pickers No. 4 Rs. 70, Picking Bands Rs 2-4-0; Roving Bobbins Rs. 33; Ring Bobbins 5" Rs. 11-8-0; Slubbing Bobbins Rs. 39.

CHEMICALS-MARKET....

May 5.

Last week passed with some animation in several chemicals. White Dextrine has had renewed activity, and the stocks are quite limited in the market, which has brought a sudden rise in the price which is Rs. 90 per cwt. Farina has also been maintained very firm and is quoted at Rs. 23 whereas, Dutch is now firm at Rs 27; Aniline salt continued to be scarce, and the nominal rate quoted was nearly Rs. 1/6/0 per lb. Very few transactions have been closed in Aniline Salt in view of great scarcity. Local and upcountry demand has been very robust. Sago flour has also advanced and is now quoted at Rs. 16 per cwt Among other chemicals which have remained weak are, Sodium Sulphide, Bichromate soda, Bichromate potash, Brown sugar and Bleaching powder. Bleaching U. A. changed hands at Rs. 19 per cwt. Brown Sugar lead had no sale, and the nominal rate quoted was Rs. 35. Bichromate Soda and Potash are expected to arrive from Germany very shortly, when the market may slightly go down if the demand continues to be limited. Ovalic acid advanced by two rupees per cwt. Zinc chloride kept steady at Rs. 22/8 and Magnesium Chloride had no change in values. Calcium Chloride kept dull at Rs. 7/8/0.

Quotations :—

Calcium Chloride Rs. 7-12-0; Zinc Chloride Rs. 22-8.0; Magnesium Chloride Rs. 8; Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 35; Epsom Sal. Rs. 8; Aniline Salt Rs. 1-8-0; Antimony Salt Rs 1-10 Hydro Sulphide Soda Rs. 1-10-0; Lithage Rs. 40; Bleaching Powder Rs. 19-8.0; Bichromate Soda Rs. 65; Bichromate Potash Rs. 70; Logwood Extract Rs. 1-8-0; Farina Rs. 23; Sago Rs. 16 and Dextrine Rs. 50.

HOME MARKETS.

During the past week the Home markets on the whole have displayed a continuance of upward tendency and the last quotations to hand register a sharp advance both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. The rise was due to unfavourable weather. The official acreage report indicates five to ten per cent less crop. We think the advance may go still further but would advise buying only on weak spots. Our market here also has followed the rise in the Home markets and the prices are steady. There was a fairly good demand for ready cotton also from Japan shippers and Exporters and about 30,000 Bs. are reported to have changed hands during the week.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week :—

Liverpool May	10.21—10.69	plus 48
Liverpool July	10.26—10.72	plus 46
Liverpool October	10.18—10.66	plus 48
New York May	18.05—1974	plus 169
New York July	17.69—19.03	plus 134
New York October	17.70—19.12	plus 142

LOCAL COTTON MARKETS.

Fully Good Mg. Broach April/May opened on 27th April at Rs. 456 and advanced till Rs. 468 next day. Again touching Rs. 465 it steadily advanced to Rs. 498 on 3rd instant and closed on the same day at Rs. 492. While Broach July/August opened at Rs. 480 on 27th April and advanced till Rs. 503½ on 1st instant. Again going down to Rs. 497 on the same day on profit-taking by the Bazar improved to Rs. 523 in accordance with continued higher advices reported from Home and closed at Rs. 516 on 3rd instant. Fine Mg. Oomra May opened at Rs. 372 and advanced till Rs. 396 on 1st instant. Again dropped to Rs. 388 on the same day on selling by local jobbers and a Japanese House and advanced from this level to Rs. 408 closed after sharp fluctuations at Rs. 397 on the 3rd instant. While July opened at Rs. 391½ and advanced till Rs. 413 on the 1st instant on Bazar buying. It then eased to Rs. 405 on the same day on profit taking by the Bazar and went up again to Rs. 425 on the 3rd instant on higher advices reported from Home and closed at Rs. 417 on the same day.

COLOUR MARKET.

May 5.

The market remains depressed. Limited business pass but that is not very significant. Stockists sell at concession rates to the buyers. Mofussil inquiries are poor. Dyeing-Houses in Bombay buy only their immediate requirements. Markets at home remain steady, indenting business is dull. There are no immediate prospects of improvement.

Quotations :—

Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 100 per cwt.
Congo-Red Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Z. Rs. 12 per lb.
Magenta Crystals B. Rs. 10 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 6-7 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 3 per lb.
Hemeteine Crystals Rs. 1-4 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 4 per lb.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

May, 5.

We have to report a slightly better feeling in our market during this week due to a rise in raw cotton rates, and prices have stopped going down and have remained steady all along. Inquiries from upcountry side are visible to some extent. It was believed in some circles that rates will go up in sympathy with cotton but these hopes have not been realised till now, probably because the demand has not at all been encouraging and buyers have not been confident of the present level of prices in all kinds of yarns.

In English yarns, a good quality 40/2 grey has experienced somewhat better inquiries and owing to less ready stocks prices have improved to some extent. A small lot of 30/2 grey has been sold to mills, 30s, 31s, 32s and 40s water have remained steady at last week's level and mercerised yarns experience no change. Cops have been moving at almost the same rates whereas 80/2 warps have been selling at about Rs. 11 Home prices are reported steadier, but no fresh forward business has been recorded.

Japanese yarns have been moving slowly at about the last week's level Japan quotes comparatively higher rates and although offers were cabled from this side at special rates.

For other Commercial see page 12.

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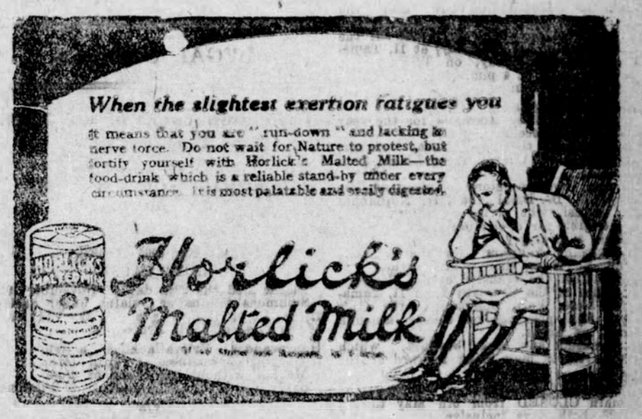
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY

Public meeting to protest against the increase of Rly. rates, etc., Marwadi Vidyalaya 6 p.m.

The s.s. Morea with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

The Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Esplanade Road. 1-30 p.m. the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, presiding.

SUNDAY, MAY. 7.

2nd day of the sessions of the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference, Rt. Hon. S. Sastri presiding, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 11 a.m.

SWADESHI VASERINE.

We have been supplied with samples of Vaserine manufactured by Dr. Gadhiok Manufacturing Company. This Indian Substitute for Vaseline is sold at cheap prices at 4 as 6 ps and 2 as 6 ps for large and small sizes, respectively.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As there was only one nomination for the by-election to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Lakhimdas Rowji Tairsee is declared elected as representative from the Fort Ward Provincial Congress Committee.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary Conducted by Dr. Ismael S. Luckany the total attendance to rthe month of April was 1810 out of which 349 were males 774 were females and 687 were Children.

SOLAR LOAN BOND SCHEME.

We draw the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of the Solar Assurance Co., Ltd., appearing in our to-day's issue. The Solar Loan Bond Scheme will we are sure appeal to eveyone who desires to double his income, and affords the best and safest means of investment, as the scheme is inaugurated by the enterprising firm of Messers Khorla Bros. of Lahore and Bombay who are already well-known for their successful flotation and scund management of the Industrial and Exchange Bank of India Ltd.

ASIATIC INVESTMENT CORPORATION LTD.

The first drawing of the reimbursement of 25 per cent of the number of A. I. C. Investment Policies in force will take place at the office of the Asiatic Investment Corporation Ltd., 13/c. Old Court House Street, Calcutta, on the 15th instant, in the presence of Mr. H. Given-Wilson, Notary Public, Messrs. Viney Thurston, Chartered Accountants, and Representatives from the leading Calcutta Newspapers both English and Vernacular. A full list of the drawn Policies and their holders will be upblished in the Press by the Corporation a few days after the drawing.

TO-DAY's MEETINGS.

REASE OF RAILWAY RATES.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya hall to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the increase of Railway rates and against other Railway grievances. When Mr. L. R. Tairsee will preside. Hon Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Messrs. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Bharucha, Harriman, Nensey, P. R. Lelo, L. Roy Sampat and P. L. Mody will be among the speakers.

PROTEST AGAINST COW-KILLING.

Under the auspices of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Hindustani Native Merchants Association, and the Marwari Sewa Sammitti, a public meeting will be held today at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Hindustani Native Merchants Association, near Morarji Gocouldas market Kalbadevi Road, to protest against Cow-killing.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

SHRI YADAV GOPAL MANDAL.

The second annual General Meeting of the above Mandal will be held at 3 P.M. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday) at Hirabag. C. P. Tank. Dr. R. V. Khedkar, M. D., F. R. C. S., has consented to preside.

ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood to-morrow (Sunday), at the Hall of the Tutorial High School, Grant Road, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Homi B. Banaji will deliver a lecture on "The Social and Political Aspects of the Parsee Community," when Professor Pestanji A. Wadia of the Wilson College will preside. The public are requested to attend. Special seats will be reserved for Ladies.

BUDDHA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The anniversary of Lord Buddha, the founder of the Buddhaist religion, will be celebrated on Wednesday next in Bombay when a public meeting will be held and Bhajans will be sung and also useful Buddhist literature will be distributed. Calcutta will celebrate the event on the same day at the Dharma Rajika Vihara under the leadership of Anagarika Dharmapala and also at Kapilawastu, where Buddha was born 2546 years ago. In Bombay this will probably be the first occasion when a public function of the nature will be celebrated.

PUBLIC MEETING OF BOMBAY DHOBIES.

Those who work in the Dhobi Wada at Mahalaxmi, such as the Gujaraties, the Marathies, the Mohomedans, the Perdesiie, the Telangies, the Bundelas, the Magrolies, etc., are requested to attend a meeting called at the Dhobi Ghat, Mahalaxmi, at 10 A.M. on Thursday (the 11th inst. to protest against the removal of the Dhobi Ghat from Mahalami to Trombay about there miles from Coorla. It is open to the public.

SACIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Annual Gathering of the Social Service League Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Byculla, Bombay, will be held on Friday, next the 12th/inst.) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of the Servants of India Society Sandhurst Road, Bombay when the Hon. Sir C. H. Setalwad will preside.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

3rd Sunday after Easter 7 a.m. Holy Communion. 7-45 a.m. Matins. 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral. Wordward Easter. Hymns—291, 224, 323, 270. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants—Hymns -513. 281. 477. Collections for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

U. P. DHARMA RAKSHANA SABHA.

The fifth anniversary of the U. P. Dharma Rakshana Sabha, Lucknow, will be held at Lucknow in the Rifah-i-am Hall on the 14th inst. when Shriman Raja Amarpal Singh Saheb of Dalippur will preside. The chief aim of the Sabha is to improve the management of Hindu public religious and charitable endowments throughout the Province and to utilise their funds for the purposes for which they are dedicated.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEAD BODY FOUND IN SEA.

Tribhuwan Nanji, a coolie, went to the seashore, off Marine Lines at 4 p.m. on the 4th instant, when he noticed a body floating in the water. He went in and with the assistance of others brought the body out. The clothes on the Corpse consisted of a white coat, a pair of trousers. On searching the body a Bank deposit receipt for Rs. 1,200 was found. It was in favour of one Gerald Francisco Rodrigues and was issued by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and bore No. 65-182. The deceased appeared to be a Christian aged about thirty. The body was removed to the morgue where an enquiry was held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, yesterday morning. The inquest was adjourned as nobody came forward to identify the deceased.

RECOVERY OF LOST CASE OF SPECTACLES.

Moreshwar Gopal, residing in Contractor Building on hearing that a man had been arrested by the Police with a bundle of spectacles in his possession called at the Lamington Road Police Station on Thursday last and identified the property as his. The total value of the property is Rs. 3,000. After this, he returned home when he gound that one of the windows which he had closed the night previous was open. The name of the man arrested is Gela Arjun.

FIRE IN RAILWAY YARD.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED: Rs. 60,000.

A fire broke out yesterday morning about six o'clock in a building situated in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Yard at Parel, and which was used as a paint shop. The building contained paints, varnishes, turpentine, cotton waste and other inflammatory materials. A passer-by on seeing smoke emanating from the building raised an alarm, and the Mahim motor tender at once came to the scene. The firemen with the assistance of the railway staff worked strenuously to subdue the flames for well nigh an hour. The fire was brought under control at about 7 o'clock, but it smould ered on till 10 o'clock.

The damage to the building and its contents is estimated at Rs. 60,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

LENIN'S ECONOMIC THEORIES.

A DEFENCE OF STATE CAPITALISM.

At the closing sitting of the Communist Party conference held in Moscow, Lenin made another speech, in the course of which he declared that the introduction of State capitalism into Soviet Russia is now an established fact. If this form of capitalism is as yet incongruous and inferior, then it is for the Communists to correct and better it, as power and authority are entirely in their hands. But it is ridiculous, he says, to fall into a state of panic.

All revolutionary parties, added Lenin, have failed hitherto because they were unable to realise their own weak points. The Communists were compelled to take into consideration the wishes and demands of the peasants, and grant the latter the right to free trade within certain limits, but this does not mean the granting of political liberty, or the freedom to deal in the political literature of the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries.

Lenin concluded his speech with the statement that the Communists and the Soviet *regime* are to-day much stronger and more stable than they were a year ago, and that at present it would prove a difficult task for the world-bourgeoisie to overthrow the Moscow Government.—"Morning Post."

ASSEMBLY SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 5.

As at present arranged, the next session of the Legislative Assembly will begin at Simla on the 4th September. It is probable that after the Simla session, the Assembly will meet at Delhi in the middle of November, and it is hoped it will be possible to avoid three months continuous sitting at Delhi in the new year.

VOLUNTEERS RELEASED ON SIGNING BONDS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, May 5.

About two-thirds of the number of Congress and Khilafat volunteers, who were sentenced under Criminal Law Amendment Act during the early part of this year for refusal to execute bonds for good behaviour, have been released on signing the requisite bonds. The total number released upto date is ninety-eight.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPTIMISTICS.

"The Optimistics," in what they term their "musical revusical, and mystical melange open their season at the Excelsior or Bombay. Not for many weeks has Bombay been entertained to a performance of the kind presented by The Optimistics, who have a collection of exceedingly attractive artists. Among those who play, sing and generally make fun are Miss Pauline Day, Miss Eva George, Miss Marie Dean, and Miss Fiona Leight and Messrs. Charles Resti, Anthony South and Cyril Doughty.

Okito, the Wonderful Wizard, gives a demonstration of conjuring tricks and "black magic." There is little of the art of the magician that is not known to Okito, who is able to mystify and entertain his audiences to their heart's content. He has lately returned from a six months' season with the Maskelyne and Devant company in London.

Finally Fred Attilla will oblige every night by "sawing thro' a woman." If anybody is sceptical about how this can be done, then he or she is invited to witness the event at the Excelsior next week, where it will be done while they wait.

EXCELSIOR.

The picture programme at the Excelsior during the evenings will be of the usual high class character. In addition to the usual features, such as Eve's Review, Pathe Sunbeams and a comedy film, the big attraction will be the drama. 'In the Hollow or Her Hand" featuring Alice Brady. A mysterious murder in a wayside inn supplies the necessary amount of mystery and intrigue, and the story goes in through a series of diabolical schemes—and dramatic situations. Mrs. Wrandall tries to wreak her vengenance on her faithless husband's people by trying, unknown to them, to marry her husband's murderness to her brother-in-law. The manner in which her scheme unfolds itself forms the centre of the plot, but love interest is not wanting to complete the picture.

EMPIRE.

A real thriller is promised for the patrons of the Empire Theatre this week. Mystery forms the keynote of the big film attraction "The House of Whispers" by Kerrigan, which runs into five parts. The tenants of a house are mystified and frightened by strange whispers which are heard occasionally in various parts of the building. What can these whispers mean? So the nephew of the landlord is called in, and he constitutes himself as an amateur detective to try and solve the mystery. The manner in which he does this and the extraordinary discovery he makes in doing so, are first-class cinema incidents, and the whole film is brimful of exciting situations and tense surprises. In addition there are the other usual features in the shape of the Pathe Gazette, an ever-welcome item, and "Eve's Review" of special interest to the ladies.

EMPRESS.

Ramavana has been succeeded at the Empress by an equally exciting and dramatic film entitled "His Brother's Destiny" The story is full of thrilling incidents. David and Lucian are sons of a Count who are kidnapped in their youth. One grows up a robber and the other is finally employed as a newspaper man. Unknown to each other they are engaged in a bitter struggle, the one trying to steal an inventor's plans and kidnap his daughter and the other to save both the daughter and the plans. Eventually virtue triumphs, and with the death of the unfortunate robber, Lucian, the other brother, is restored to his father's home. The comedy film is "Late Hours" with Eddie Boland in the leading part.

MAJESTIC.

At the Cinema Majestic the Indian film "Parsharam" is being shown. Another great film of special interest to all Hindoos will shortly be presented here. The story, called "Vir Abhimanyu" is taken from the sacred book "The Mahabharta." It is described as most gorgeous film. Over 5,000 men take part in the play. The management have secured this film at great expense.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF B. Sc. EXAMINATION

The following candidates have passed the whole examination:—

CLASS I (with Distinction).

J N Mehta, G V Jadhav.

CLASS I.

J A Kaji, R K Thakore, P D Shroff.

CLASS II.

H K Bhavnani, D V Dandekar, M R Gidvani, D G Gokhale, T H Jagtiani, N J Kothari, G K Pradhan, B K Vaidya, S V Shah, F P Dordi, R P Pandya, C A Buch, E J Umrigar, R D Wadia, N L Shah, N R Tawde, R E Cooper, S M Fadnis, R F Vachha, K G Naik.

PASS.

V P Bam, C N Bamji, T A Dadachanji, M N Dongre, Y R Gaitonde, M G Ghare, D R Joglekar, K P Joshi, Y S Kerawala, G C Kothari, U L Kothari, P H Kurlekar, V B Nirantar, S R Oza, G V Pandit, B B Patwardhan, R G Pradhan, V L Pradhan, H J Sejpal, N M Shah, B N Takle, M R Thosar, P J Vachha, S N Vaingankar, A Viswanathan, M R Engineer, C J Jhaveri, P N Kapadia, S C Manudhane, T J Mirchandani, S S Apte, Y N Bhat, K D Desai, R J Katrak, P B Kotwal, Y G Lele, S M Mudbidri, G V Gurjar, H M Patel, R P P Pachavaray, M V Navsarikar, B F Desai, K T Dixit, J B Brahma, B M Mehta, V N Gokhale, V V Patil, J K Divecha, N L Hurry, A R Kagal, M N Natu, P V Paranjpe.

SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS ONLY.

The following candidates have passed in the Subsidiary subject only:—

D L Bhide, V K Bhome, M K Dangi, H K Divan, S Fatterpakar, A C Manghirmalani, V A Patwardhan, T V Thadhani, R K Thakore, L B Gupte, V D Gurjar, S Joglekar, R N Mehta, K V Pandit, G M Chakradev, F H Bana, M B Bhagvat, R L Bhagvat, I J Burhanpurwala, V H Dhamdhere, V V Dikshit, A S W Madduluri, C S Narwani, K J Pathare, M G Shah, G M Wadadekar, M B Doshi, M A Bari, T V Bhadkamkar, L A Bhatt, K H Dadysett, J A Daji, M G Dalal, M N Mehta, S R Mysore, S R Pillai, P A Ranade, L C Sonpar, R L Tankhiwalay, A K Thakur.

Jagmohandas Narayandas Mehta wins the Pragji Thackersey Moolji Science Scholarship.

TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., was held yesterday, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding on the motion of Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

Mr. Shamdasani raised a preliminary objection, which acording to the Copy supplied by Mr. Shivdasani is as follows:—

That the Notice issued by the General Manager convening the Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company on Friday the 5th day of May 1922 on the authority of a Resolution of the Board which was effectual from Thursday the 4th day of May 1922 is illegal and "ultra vires" for the following amongst other grounds:—

1. That the Notice is not dated.

2. That the Resolutions of the Board proposed at their Meeting held on Friday the 21st day of April 1922 for:—

A. The adoption of the Directors' Report, Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the 12 months ended 31st March 1922.

B. Authorising

(a) Mr. R. D. Tata, Sir Sassoon David and Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas to sign the Directors' Report which Report has been signed by them but not dated.

(b) Sir Sassoon David and Messrs Purshotamdas Thakurdas and F. E. Dinshaw to sign the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.

(c) The General Manager to convene this Meeting on Friday the 5th day of May 1922. were in point of fact and law passed at the Board's Meeting held on Thursday the 4th day of May 1922 when the Minutes of the Board Meeting held on Friday the 21st day of April 1922 (at which the said Resolutions amongst others were proposed) were read, confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

3. That the said Resolutions amongst others having in point of fact and law been passed at the Board's Meeting held on Thursday the 4th day of May 1922, the following consequences have ensued Viz:—

A. That the Directors' Report, Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the 12 months ended 31st March 1922 shall be deemed to have been adopted from Thursday the 4th day of May 1922 i.e. the date of the passing of the said Resolutions.

B. That the Board's authority given to:—

(a) Mr. R. D. Tata, Sir Sassoon David and Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas to sign the Director Report

(b) Sir Sassoon David and Messrs Purshotamdas Thakurdas and F. E. Dinshaw to sign the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the 12 months ended 31st March 1922.

(c) The General Manager to convene this Meeting on Friday the 5th day of May 1922. shall be deemed to have been given from Thursday the 4th day of May 1922 i.e. the date of the passing of the said Resolutions and therefore:—

(a) The signing and issue of the Directors' Report by Mr. R. D. Tata, Sir Sassoon David and Purshotamdas Thakurdas prior to Thursday the 4th day of May 1922.

(b) The signing and issue of the Balance Sheet and Profit and loss Account for the 12 months ended 31st March 1922 by Sir Sassoon David and Messrs Purshotamdas Thakurdas and F. E. Dinshaw prior to Thursday the 4th day of May 1922.

(C) The signing and issue of the Notice convening this Meeting on Friday the 5th day of May, 1922, by the General Manager prior to Thursday the 4th day of May, 1922. are illegal and "ultra vires" of the Resolutions passed in point of fact and law at the Board's Meeting held on Thursday the 4th day of May 1922.

C. That for these reasons the holding and proceeding with the business of this Meeting is illegal and "ultra vires."

The Chairman: I rule it out of order.

Mr. Shamdasani: Will you kindly put it in writing; there is a higher tribunal than this.

The Chairman agreed to do this.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Tata then said:

The accounts have now been in your hands for some time past and with your permission I will take the Accounts and Report as read. The Board regret that the results have not been quite as favourable as in the past, and that they are unable to declare as good a dividend. Much as we deplore this, we cannot say that we did not anticipate our share of losses in view of the world-wide depression which has overtaken this and other countries. This set-back to trade and public confidence has taken us in our early days, and in spite of the close attention given to your affairs by the Board, our various Local Committees and the Management, we have experienced considerable losses the result of which is apparent from the accounts. It has been suggested that the public would not expect us to meet our doubtful accounts all at once and that probable losses might be spread over a period of time, but we prefer to look hard facts in the face. After going through the accounts and providing for likely losses I am glad to be able to say that the Reserve Fund of the Bank remains intact.

I turn to the Industrial side of our business and in order to put an end to unbalanced statements which have been current regarding this department we have decided as follows:—A private Company entitled "Industrial Finance, Limited" has been registered and we have transferred to this Company our holdings of Industrial Companies. The total amount of these holdings is Rs. 14 lakhs which represents our investments after adjusting same to current quotations. We believe they are all sound and that intrinsically they stand in our books considerably below their real value. In view of the difficulties of doing Industrial business and the very uncertain outlook we have decided to do nothing more in this direction for the present. Whilst we do not admit at this stage that Industrial banking is premature for this country, we feel that it is not advisable to proceed with it at the present time. For example to what extent is an Industrial Bank likely to attract deposits over a period of years, when Government have recently issued Treasury Bills for 6 months at as high as 6-1/3 per cent. per annum? So far as we can see the interest level to which Government have had to go in order to float loans coupled with their continued necessity to keep in the market for Treasuries will militate against any Industrial Bank obtaining the necessary funds for this side of their business. We have, as a Board, consistently refused to invest other than quite a small portion of our capital in Industrial ventures, because of the extreme uncertainty with which the whole question is confronted. Where we have advanced money after exhaustive enquiry, in nearly every case we have found difficulties which were not apparent at the time when we looked into the proposition in question. We think we deserve a word of credit rather than criticism in having avoided going much deeper into Industrial business. We are watching the situation carefully and we shall give due notice if and when we intend proceeding with the original idea of the Bank. Meantime, we propose to develop a general Banking business of as liquid and realisable a nature as possible.

We have decided not to open further Branches for the time being and the surplus staff which had been engaged with this end in view have now left by mutual arrangement.

The Board and Management are fully alive to the importance of cutting down expenses and the coming year should see an appreciable improvement in this respect.

CAPITAL OF THE BANK.

This as you know stands at the very considerable figure of Rs. 2,23,73,335/- and of course our intention in having so large a Capital was in order to finance Industries and non-liquid business. In view of our determination not to proceed meantime with the original conception of the Bank, but to devote ourselves to liquid and general Banking this weight of Capital naturally tells upon the propects of satisfactory dividends for our shareholders. It needs no emphasis from us that dividends are earned by a Bank commencing with a moderate Capital and as the deposits flow in by adjustment of the Capital from time to time in relation to the total volume of business in the books of the Bank. In view of our decision not to proceed with Industrial business or to entertain business of a lockup character, we see no prospect of making any call upon the shareholders for further Capital and indeed the day may come when we may decide to return a part of the paid-up Capital to the shareholders. After treating the accounts in the most severe manner and placing against Capital such items as Industrial Investments, Bank Premises, Advances against Property and other non-liquid advances, we still have a large surplus of Capital which is invested in current and liquid business.

CAPITAL MAINTAINED INTACT.

We mention this fact as it has been suggested that not only has our Capital been swallowed up in slow advances, but that a very considerable portion of our deposits hae shared the same fate. We take this opportunity of giving an explicit denial to this as the Bank has always refrained from attempting to invest short deposits in anything but business of a readily realisable character.

You will allow me here to express on your behalf and also that of my colleagues and myself our appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by our General Manager. By his abilities, experience, and zeal he has contributed a large share in placing the institution on a sound footing, and those of us who have come into close contact with his work can safely say that we can fully rely on his guidance in times of difficulty.

Before closing I would like to say that difficult as the past year has been and in spite of many obvious difficulties which remain ahead, I am an optimist as regards the future of India. Provided Providence blesses us with a good monsoon, the renewal of confidence in business circles of which signs are already apparent should not be unduly delayed. With regard to ourselves my final word is that both the Board and Management are in good heart as they look for more favourable results during the current year.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas seconded.

Mr. Shamdasani then got up to make his speech.

PROCEEDINGS 'IN CAMERA'.

Mr. N. H. Moos interposed and said there were a large number of people there who wanted to ask questions about the managerial department and other matters and it would be better to conduct their business only before the shareholders and not in public. He thought it would be better to ask the Press to clear out so that they could discuss freely.

This suggestion was put to the meeting and it was passed and the press representatives left the room.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of India Ltd. was held on Friday afternoon at the registered office of the bank at Apollo Street. Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey presiding.

In submitting the directors' report for the 15 months ended 31st March 1922 for adoption which showed a profit of Rs. 3,27,204 from which the directors proposed to place to contigency reserve fund Rs. 200,000, to provide for income tax and super tax Rs. 50,000 and to carry forward Rs. 34,544, the chairman said:—

During the period under Report, your Bank has made a net profit of about Rs. 3,27,000 (Three lakhs and twenty-seven thousand only) and if the shareholders expected a dividend therefrom they were not totally wrong.

Then referring to the amalgamtion of the Union Bank with the Central Bank he said: There is one matter which I thank myself called upon to briefly refere to here. You must have read in the press something about the amalgamation of our Bank with another Bank. More than one scheme of amalgamation were proposed to your Board by the managing director of the Central Bank of India Ltd. The scheme which was proposed last year was to the effect that our Bank be submarged into a new Bank to be styled The Central Union Bank of India Ltd., with a capital of Rs. 1,00,00,000. Shares of the value of Rs. 60,00,000 in this new Bank were to be given to you in lieu of your capital stock in this concern. The Central Bank of India Ltd., were to contribute Rs. 15 lakhs and the remaining share capital of Rs. 25 lakhs was to be offered to the public. The management of this proposed concern was to be carried on by the Central Bank of India Ltd. The proposed Bank was to do all sorts of banking business, inclusive of foreign exchange, but exclusive of current accounts. This proposal did not ultimately fructify, and a new scheme was presented to your Board this year. According to this scheme you were to get one share in the Central Bank of India Ltd., in lieu of every five shares of our Bank. But this scheme also did not meet the acceptance of your Board because it was not considered conductive to your interests. This proposed has however been withdrawn by Mr. Pochkanawalla by his letter dated the 26th April 1922. With all respect for Mr. Pochkhanawalla I have to observe that his letter to the press was onesided and therefore unfair to the Board of this Bank and the shareholders. To Mr. Pochkhanawalla this scheme might have appeared as one of advantage to you but I am glad to inform you that your Board saw in it only the submergence of your Bank, inspite of its bigger capital and therefore did not think it advisable to place it before you for your consideration.

The report, being duly seconded was unanimously adopted. The appointment of Mr. Birdichand J. Poddar as director was confirmed. Messrs. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey and Kedarmal Bharumal Ladya were re-elected as directors, and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. were appointed auditors for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the Proceedings.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

M. C. P. S. EXAMINATIONS RESULTS.

The following candidates have passed the M.C.P.S. Examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay held last month:—

FIRST M.C.P.S.

Ramchandra Krishnaji Gokhale, Ramchandra Dattatraya Marathe, Arni Vidurraj Theyagaraj.

SECOND M.C.P.S.

Dattatraya Vamon Chobhe, Nemchand Kuverji Gandhy, Ganesh Bhaskar Garde, Shankar Vishnu Sahasrabudhe.

FINAL M.C.P.S.

Rewachand Hardasmal Hiranandani, Chhotabhai Khushaldas Patel.

LEAGUE OF PEACE AND PROGRESS

DR. SOLOMON RESIGNS SECRETARISHIP

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, May 5.

Dr. Solomon, a cooperator, has tendered his resignation of the secretaryship and membership of the Local League of Peace and Progress, started about an year ago, as he regards the opinion of the Committee of the League on questions sent by Mr. N. M. Joshi, one of Secretaries of Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference, as behind even that of the Government in matter of Reforms.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May. 4.

R I M S Investigator, Dalgleish, Port Blair.
S S Shushtar, Ashby, Jeddah.
S S Lanterfels, Wittenburg, Bremen.
S S Malwa, Lemare, London.
S S Baron Loval, Gondey, Barry.

DEPARTURE.

May. 5.

S S Malwa, Lemare, Sydney & Co.
S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busrah.
S S Linga, Fitt, Karachi.
S S C Benares, Brown, New York.
S S Nijkerk, Kimmerer, Calcutta.

The following vessel obtained her port clearances yesterday.

S S Morea, Garwood, London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Iza-Bran (to arrive) for Port Said for orders.
Steamer Atlantic (to arrive) Aarhus (Denmark).
Steamer Varela (to arrive) for P Gulf.
Steamer Lhasa (to arrive) for Karachi.
Steamer Mashobra (to arrive) for Antwerp & Co.
Steamer Marie Maersk for Calcutta & Co.
Steamer Scindia for Liverpool.

S S Shushtar:—The steamer Shushtar 1718 tons Captain Ashby arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Lanterfels:—The steamer Lanterfels 3849 tons Captain Wittenburg arrived in harbour yesterday from Bremen with a general cargo.

S S Malwa:—The P & O S N Co's English Mail steamer Malwa 5935 tons Captain W R Lemare arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the outward mail of 20th ultimo general cargo and passengers.

S S Malwa:—The P & O S N Co's steamer Malwa 5935 tons Captain W R Lemare sailed yesterday for Sydney & Co. with mail general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna 2043 tons Captain A F Hitchings sailed yesterday for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Co's steamer Linga 959 tons Captain H Fitt sailed yesterday for Karachi with mail, general cargo and passengers.

S S Morea:—The P & O S N Co's English mail steamer Morea 5946 tons Captain Garwood will sail to-day for London with the Inward mail of 6th instant general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

May. 5.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—4000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—23 cases cochineal Tullockchand & Shapoorji, 75 cwts kismiss Gopaldas & Co, 80 bales wool H S J Mohomed, 45 bales wool D Koondanmall, 25 bales wool C Ganshamdass, 27 bales wool H Ramgopal, 36 bales wool H Balkisondass, 862 cwts oilcake R J Daver.

S S Gleneden for Antwerp:—2000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros, 2000 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros, 220 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Lordano for Middlesbro':—300 tons manganese ore W A Graham & Co.

S S Izabram for Port Said (for orders):—60000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros, 10000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Izabram for Rotterdam:—2000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros. 2000 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison & Co.

S S River Trent for New Cork:—3240 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros, 1 case cotton carpets D S Fraser & Co.

S S Australia for Genoa:—32 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Atlantic for Aarhus (Denmark):—20000 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—210 cwts gum arabic N Mooljee & Co.

S S Sicilia for Honkong:—22 cwts fishmaws H Kermalli, 215 cwts sharkfins H Kermalli, 153 bales cotton twist C Bomanje & Co, 35 bales cotton twist Birla Bros.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton twist Jardine Matheson & Co, 500 bales cotton twist Sassoon & Co, 500 bales cotton Nowrojee Wadia & Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—172 bales cotton K M Mathoo, 510 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisa.

S S Hwah Kewi for Honkong:—22 cwts fishmaws J Abdulla, 52 cwts sharkfins J Abdulla 37 cwts sharkfins H Kermally, 22 cwts fishmaws H Kermally 140 cwts sharkfins H L Serani, 58 cwts gum methi P Chotalal & Co.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Tsinghtan:—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—1100 bales cotton M Amersey & Co.

IMPORT.

May. 5.

S S Camillo from Rangoon Agents Shaw Wallace & Co:—634859 gls. kerosene oil.

S S Satartia from New York Agents Kerr Steam Ship Co:—3 cases leather belt Cement, 40 kegs bichromate of soda, 111 cases pharmaceutical products, 37 boxes clocks, 4 pkgs clocks, 1 box clock parts, 100 kegs bichromate of Potash, 271 drums aniline dyes, 2 kegs aniline dyes, 3 boxes aniline dyes, 133 bales aniline dyes, 59 cases salmon, 218 cases canned fruits, 35 cases corn, 78 cases oats, 1000 bundles copper sheets, 200 bundles lubricating oil, 190 drums lubricating oil, 125 cases lubricating oil, 14 kegs lubricating grease, 2 trunks oil clothing, 700 cases evaporated milk, 2240 bags sugar, 10 bales cotton sheeting.

S S Fultala from Basrah Agents B I S N Co:—357 drums coaltar, 38 cask coaltar, 1557 cases biscuits.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, May 6, 1922.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The rumour that the Italian treaty with Angora was concluded is officially denied, but it is a fact that Italy is favourable to the Turkish claims. France has an acknowledged treaty with Angora, and the recognition of Soviet Russia by the Allies is in a fair way to become an accomplished fact. These are epoch-making symptoms, enough to justify a survey of the chapter of European history of which they seem to foretell the close. England after opposing the tyranny of Czardom for long years and extending her moral support to all resisters of that tyranny suddenly became the ally of Czardom, to the bitter disillusionment of the already insurgent Russian people who had till then regarded England as their friend if not ally. It was England who upheld the Czardom after France had tired of doing so unaided, and prevented the Russian revolution from taking place at least five years earlier. This was done partly through fear of the nefarious designs of Germany and partly —very largely, as we think—in deference to that loud-voiced, well-organised but numerically far from national movement in England which desired an alliance with a "Christian" as against a non-"Christian Power," irrespective of the right or wrong of the case. Everyone who knew the internal condition of Russia realised, before the war, that Russia, far from being the steam-roller that the rulers vaunted, was much more likely to turn out to be a bruised reed. There were not wanting even experts who declared that Russia, hopelessly corrupt and seething as she was with revolution, was in no fit condition to take part in a great war. The Czardom had only a certain number of loyal, first-rate troops. These were thrown away, for the sake of keeping up the steam-roller illusion in the first months of the war, and with the sacrifice of the Imperial guard the Czardom sealed its fate. Then what many people failed at the time and still fail to understand is, that the blockade of Germany was a blockade of Russia too, and necessarily so, geographically. The supplies which could be brought in through Archangel, or obtained from Sweden in spite of German watching of the Baltic were quite inadequate to Russia's needs. The transport and supply had broken down completely before the Revolution of 1917; there was already a strong threat of famine in the land, and Kerensky's men who were concerned chiefly with political ideals did nothing in their few months' reign to remedy that state of things. It is therefore quite unfair to talk as if the Bolsheviks had ruined Russia. War and the rotten system of the Czardom ruined Russia, long before Lenin was allowed to pass through Germany from Switzerland. It is only from the point of view of the Russian aristocrat or bourgeois that the Bolsheviks can be truly said to have ruined Russia; "Russia" meaning for that type of individual a certain very comfortable way of life, a certain culture, which was enjoyed only by the favoured few and which absolutely disappeared under the rule of the Soviets. It is probable that everyone to-day in Russia is exceedingly uncomfortable, judged by the standard of the aristocrat and bourgeois aforesaid, but it is pretty certain that the majority of the population, where they are not starving—that is the fault of the Allies' blockade, not of the Soviet Government—are considerably more comfortable than they were under the old regime. If that were not so, Soviet Russia could not possibly have survived the various attacks which have been made upon her. She has withstood all those attacks successfully, but she has succumbed at last to economic pressure, that is to say her rulers have been forced to recognise that Russia cannot live alone and isolated from the rest of Europe. At the same time the rest of Europe has recognised that it cannot do without Russia.

In the course of her struggle to survive, Soviet Russia entered into close relations with certain Powers and forces militant in Asia. These relations she maintains to-day when her representatives are at Genoa though on previous occasions when the recognition of the Soviet regime was mooted, their relinquishment by her was mentioned as a condition precedent to any conference, by the Allies. In fact, it seems to us that Russia has obtained a diplomatic victory of the first order, the only points which she concedes being those which are absolutely necessary in order to secure the financial assistance she so urgently requires. The question then arises, Soviet Russia being fully "recognised," how can her Allies, the Turk, the Persian and the Afghan be assailed? She is definitely opposed to Greek designs on Turkey, definitely in favour of the Muslim claims; in this, diametrically opposed to the policy of Mr. Lloyd George who desires now to pose as her benefactor, and in favour of the policy of France, her chief opponent on the "recognition" question. With Italy she seems to be upon the best of terms. Gen. Smuts in a pontifical "message" from South Africa appears to think that the militarism of France and of the Soviets is a menace to the world's peace and pretty sure to bring on Armageddon it it is not repressed. We take a different view. We see the menace to the world's peace in the pro-Greek policy and the Imperialism in the Near East of a small clique which has obtained control of England's wealth and armaments, if it is maintained any longer against the wishes of all the other great Powers. That policy is certain to bring the militarisms of France and Soviet Russia together before long since they have the same obligations in regard to Turkey, and similar ambitions with regard to the Islamic world. All this can be seen beneath the smooth, united but to-day transparent, surface of Allied diplomacy.

There is a tendency (we judge from Reuter's telegrams upon the subject) to regard the idea of an Italian treaty with Angora as an act almost of treachery to the Allies, just as the French treaty with Angora was regarded as an act almost of treachery. After the armistice and before the first Peace Conference at Paris, France and Italy were quite prepared to "scrap" the project of partition of the Turkish Empire, which had been made to satisfy the greed of Czarist Russia and secure the help of that infirm colossus in the war. Since Czarist Russia was no more they argued that there was no reason to preserve the project. It was England who insisted on the project being carried out, and even introduced a new partitioner in the shape of Greece whom neither France nor Italy desired to benefit, assigning to her territory in Turkey proper where Italy had been offered territory and had refused it. England's position was supreme in those days. France and Italy were in no position to assail it, so they acquiesced. If England's policy had been successful in producing peace and restoring prosperity to the Near East, those two Powers would have continued no doubt to acquiesce in it, since neither of them has a passionate affection for the cause of Turkey and Islam. But it has proved a failure so immense that England's obstinacy in pursuing it appeared as a world danger. After many murmurs and remonstrances, both Powers became impatient.

For Italy the recent Paris Conference, where England still showed partiality to Greece, in spite of the misconduct of the Greeks in Thrace and Asia Minor and in the face of adverse facts, was the last straw. After the Armistice England was supreme in Europe; all the nations looked to her. She herself or rather her accepted "statesmen" have thrown away that supremacy for the sake of Greece; not even that—for Greece, a little nation of six million souls cannot maintain an Empire and can only suffer from an effort very much beyond her strength—but for the sake of something quite unmentionable which is typified in the sinister, mysterious figure of Sir Basil Zaharoff. Though Mr. Lloyd George still presides at conferences, and the conviction of the solidarity of the Allies is still kept up politely, England to-day is isolated; and her isolation cannot by any stretch of terminology be called splendid, since it is due to her persistence in a grievous wrong. We consider, and it is the prevalent opinion outside England, that the India Office is the only department of the British Government which has shown a spark of patriotism—i.e. due regard for England's honour and prestige and also interests—throughout this dismal chapter of events. That was before the Government of India spoke out in the name of India on its own account—a fair beginning which as yet stands quite alone, without a sequel, so far as India as a nation is aware. If the Government of India is prepared to stand or fall by that now famous cablegram we think, considering all the forces now converging to the same end, that there will soon be an end to the Zaharoff policy which has done, and still is doing, so much harm to England.

THE PUNJAB'S RALLY.

It is impossible to withhold applause from the valiant people of the Punjab, who, in their terrible ordeal of repression and oppression, remain stedlast in the cause of freedom and the Motherland. We congratulate them all, Hindus, Mahomedan, and Sikhs, on their splendid indifference to provocation and magnificent self-control. From a perusal of the presidential address of Mr. K. Santanam to the Punjab Provincial Conference, we gather that the political situation in the province was never so dark or gloomy as at the present time owing to Government's resorting to severe repression with a view to "suppress or kill the movement" in the Province. But there is a silver lining to the cloud. When "the stalwarts of the political life" of the Province like Lala Lajpatrai, Agha Safdar, Sirdar Kharak Singh and others are in jail, and the province is deprived of their leadership, it is good to know that the people have not become demoralized but, inspired by the noble example of their leaders, are ready "to acquit themselves worthily at this critical hour." Mr. Santanam rightly emphasized the point that "our object will be and must be to get them out as soon as possible in the only way they would like to be free, that is by achieving success in the cause for which they so gladly sacrificed their liberty." The Punjab Government, never a liberal one, taking alarm at the rapid growth of the Non-co-operation movement, has inaugurated a regime of what Mr. G. K. Chesterton has, in another connection, aptly described as "lawless law." The pretext of securing law and order, which hoodwinked many an unwary Moderate was a mere "camouflage, meant to throw dust in the eyes of the outside world." As Mr. Santanam rightly pointed out, "Government has begun to find out that the real danger to itself and its existence is not violence on the part of the people but absolute non-violence." Government, if it had chosen, might have realized at the beginning that, in the words of Mahatma Gandhi, "if the people remain perfectly non-violent, voluntarily and willingly non-violent, that is to say, non-violent out of a consciousness of strength and spiritual and moral superiority, and not out of cowardice, and at the same time are determined not to relax their efforts to achieve political freedom by this method, then they will be putting forth a power which no Government on earth can successfully cope with by the use of any amount of physical force, or machine-guns and aeroplanes."

The immediate object then was to strike a blow, such a blow at the determination of the people that they might never recover from its effect. At the same time, Government was anxious, no doubt, not to arouse at once the hostility of the Moderates, and therefore applied itself to the task of "combating Non-co-operation" with little fuss and some caution in the beginning. Caution was soon discarded, however, and unrelenting persecution has become the order of the day. Mr. Santanam's presidential address is a brief but clear narrative of "some of the most salient facts connected with the repressive policy of the Government" in the Punjab. The subject is so vast and the material so abundant that a good-sized volume could be written on the theme without exhausting it. It is impossible for us, therefore, within the limits of an editorial to do more than barely indicate the few salient points of Mr. Santanam's address showing "how heavy the hand of repression has fallen on the Province" and what tremendous difficulties the Congress and Khilafat workers and the reformers of the Sikh socio-religious polity have to face. First of all, there are the reckless and indiscriminate arrests of people, whether they be Non-co-operators or Co-operators, by a Police that has been given practically a free hand. The harsh and cruel fashion in which these arrests are made, the bribes and extortions that are often levied, and the terrorism otherwise practised in towns and villages can all be easily imagined by those who have not yet forgotten the very damaging revelations made by the Congress Sub-Committee in connection with the working of Martial Law in the Punjab. "It looks as if the Government had given a free hand to its Subordinate Magistrates and the Magistrates in their turn to the Police, who are now all in all as in the old Martial Law days." These arrests, the blank warrants, the degenerate character of the Courts of Justice, the utter disregard for, and open defiance of, law and procedure, the treatment meted out to the political prisoners in the jails of the Province, the flouting of public opinion—even the opinion of that section which is not unfriendly to the Government; the barefaced attempts to whitewash indefensible proceedings, the use of the penal sections of Criminal Law for purposes which the law never intended, the imagined necessity for Government to rule the Province by fettering the head and heart of the Province—i.e., enforcing in the most enlightened districts of the Province the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act; the systematic suppression of the Nationalist Press and the direct and indirect attempts made by or on behalf of Government to tamper with what little independence certain newspapers, of "loyal" character, still possess; the disregard for the religious susceptibilities of the people; the harrassing of women and children, and last but not least the culture of insidious propaganda. These are but a few of the items that stand out prominently in this long and formidable indictment against the Government.

The Punjab Government, still dominated by the junker elements, has never tolerated any but the most stereotyped activities and opinions among the people, by which it may be understood that only a spirit of downright subserviency to the ruling class is tolerated. Freedom of speech, of expression and of association, was taboo until the people, sickened by the horrors of Martial Law, awoke to the terrible reality of their condition and joined the rest of their countrymen in the demand for freedom. It is a remarkable proof of the growing strength and success of the Non-co-operation movement that, notwithstanding "the very intensity of the repression by the Government, the nervousness betrayed by it and the other steps taken by it to counteract the effects of the movement," the spirit of the people is unbroken and the knowledge of the unwilling sacrifice of hundreds and thousands of their young men and old, has, instead of weakening, nerved them afresh to face the great struggle with faith, courage and firmness and strengthened their conviction that by the weapon of non-violent Non-co-operation alone can they achieve their freedom and bring light to India. Mr. Santanam spoke a word of appeal to the Moderates. By Moderates he does not mean only those who have been hoodwinked by the constant iteration by the bureaucracy of the stale old formula of "maintaining law and order" either to condone or actively support the policy of ruthless repression all over the country. He overlooks those political pygmies and appeals to all those who, sincere in their desire for the attainment of Swaraj, and sympathising with their brave and struggling fellow countrymen, have yet held aloof from the Congress either because of some small difference of opinion or as a result of indecision. We have no misgivings as to the response to Mr. Santanam's appeal, for those Moderates are already sickened by the policy of Government and everyday is bringing in fresh converts to the Congress creed. That, in itself, is the best answer to the policy of Government, which by all the signs and omens is a hopeless failure.

Notes of the Day

Persia and the Parsis.

By the courtesy of Mr. G. K. Nariman, we are enabled to publish to-day another letter from Dr. Minochehr Dady of Shiraz, showing the progress of the *rapprochement* between the Muslim Persians and the Parsis. We have already stated our opinion of the project which, with one proviso, is entirely favourable. It will indeed be a good thing for Persia, India and the whole Asia if the Parsi community will take pity upon struggling Persia and support her as a stalwart son supports his mother in adversity. The country offers no end of opportunities to the Parsi genius for finance, administration, science and philanthropy; and we can imagine no more noble task for any nation or community than the restoration of a country, so renowned as Persia, to which the world owes such a debt of civilisation, when that country has fallen upon evil days. From Dr. Dady's letters it is clear that the Persian Muslims are prepared to welcome the Parsis. We hope the latter, on their side, will respond to the brotherly invitation, and see the golden opportunity which it holds out to them. We repeat that we do not expect or wish the whole Indian Parsi community to migrate at once to Persia. It will be enough if the Indian Parsi community holds out a helping hand to Persia, sending her helpers in the various departments of administration and supporting her commercially. The reward of such assistance at this moment will eventually be very great, both morally and materially.

Mr. Sastri's Optimism.

As the time for his departure fast approaches, the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri has begun to wax more and more eloquent about his own indispensability. One would not mind the man's extraordinary vanity, which has mesmerised him into the belief that he is verily a new Messiah destined to play a wonderful part in the imperial history of India. But Mr. Sastri's pretension that he is the Man of India's Destiny clearly savours of the braggadocio generally indulged in by political upstarts. Speaking at a farewell entertainment given by the Madras Liberal League, Mr. Sastri is said to have replied to criticisms of his "Mission." Waxing eloquent on this occasion, he went on to explain why he had given a wide berth to South Africa though the situation is admittedly more acute there. "South Africa had expressly taken herself," he said, "outside the scope of the Imperial Conference resolution. Moreover, General Smuts had expressly told him that he need not visit South Africa until he intimated to him that the occasion was ripe. The remedy for the situation in South Africa and East Africa lay in Whitehall and not in Nairobi or Pretoria." Granting that this complacent estimate is correct, one may pertinently ask Mr. Sastri why the same does not hold good in regard to the other Dominions that he is about to visit "by invitation." Indians have long realized that nothing can be got through backdoor influences, with which Mr. Sastri seems to be *au fait* and in the potentiality of which he seems to believe so much. Indians also know that the question of India's political status is not going to be solved either at Whitehall or at any one of the Dominion headquarters, but that it must be solved in India. Mr. Sastri may not know that by flaunting peacock-like from one Government House to another, he will never be able to advance by an inch the status of Indians. On the other hand, the mischief that is done by such a visit is too patent to all except Mr. Sastri, who is privileged to view things from the pinnacle of Imperialism. However that may be, Mr. Sastri talks arrant nonsense when he puts forward that excuse for not undertaking a visit to South Africa or East Africa. If he really felt—which is the point—for the unfortunate lot of Indians in those parts of the British Empire, Mr. Sastri would not wait for an invitation from General Smuts, but acting on his own initiative, would not rest until he shook the very walls of Whitehall to their foundations for vindicating the rights of his countrymen, and would non-cooperate with the Mandarins at Whitehall unless they capitulated. But that would be to credit Mr. Sastri with qualities which he does not possess. He has found his congenial atmosphere on the celestial heights of Olympus, and he is acting, it seems to us, on the good old principle of making hay while the sun shines.

ANOTHER DUBLIN CONFERENCE.

TO ARRANGE A TRUCE.

PRO & ANTI-TREATY DELEGATES TO PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

It is officially stated that a meeting is being held at Dublin Mansion House today between pro-Treaty and anti-Treaty delegates from their respective headquarters with a view to agreeing to a truce.

FOUR DAYS' TRUCE DECLARED.

EFFORTS AT UNIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

The Conference between pro-Treaty and anti-Treaty headquarters' staffs in Dublin has resulted in the declaration of a four days' truce, with a view to giving representatives of both sections an immediate opportunity to discover the basis of army unification. All operations are to cease and the parties undertake to observe measures ensuring personal property.

TERROR IN SOUTH IRELAND

FARMERS FORCED TO SURRENDER, FARMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

In the House of Commons in reply to several questions by members, Sir Hamar Greenwood regretted that a certain number of farmers in South Ireland had been terrorised into surrendering their farms and had been driven from their homes. They had found refuge in England and the Imperial Government hoped to afford relief to cases of urgent necessity. He was communicating with the Provisional Government, who were clearly financially responsible.

FREE STATE TROOPS AMBUSHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Irregulars this afternoon ambushed Free State troops proceeding from Ballyfofey to reinforce Bungrana garrison, and at least three Free State soldiers were killed and three seriously wounded.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS SCHEME.

PROPOSED CAIRO—BOMBAY SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

In the House of Commons Mr. Kellaway in introducing the Post Office Estimates mentioned that the staff had been reduced by 6,000 despite new services. He outlined the scheme of wireless communication for the United Kingdom, including erection of radio telephone stations in eight areas and dwelt on the progress of air mails notably, notably Cairo-Baghdad service, the efficiency and reliability of which justified the hope of establishment of Imperial services. He said that the civil aviation Advisory Board was already working on the Cairo-Bombay section of the Imperial service to India and Australia.

REPLY FROM INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Winding up the debate on the Post Office Estimates, Mr. Pike Pease mentioned that no definite answer had yet been received from South Africa regarding the Imperial Wireless Chain scheme. A reply had only just been received from India and Canadian representatives would shortly be consulted.

MESSRS. MONTAGUS' SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report states that the unsettled condition of affairs in China caused a certain amount of silver buying. There were few unimportant purchases also made on account of Indian bazaars. The market, however, was not very pronouncedly affected by this combined demand owing to freer continental supplies and China reselling. There is an impression that some Chinese operators bought in excess of requirements during the preceding week, but they are naturally loth to cut the losses while war operations are progressing. The prospects are fairly good though the price seems rather high from the standpoint of trade. Shanghai stocks have been reduced eight per cent and it is estimated that over half of the total amount of silver authorised to be repurchased under the Pittman Act is now bought. The Director of United States Mint says every effort is being made to expedite the conversion of this bullion into Dollars.

SECRET FRANCO-BELGIAN TREATY.

CATEGORICAL DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Berlin.—The Belgian Legation categorically denies the reported existence of a secret Franco-Belgian treaty providing for the joint offensive in Germany in the event of an attack on the army of occupation or a threat to the Treaty of Versailles.

RUSSIAN QUESTION.

FRANCE SUPPORTS BELGIUM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Paris.—France's decision to support Belgian attitude on the Russian question was reached at a Cabinet meeting presided over by M. Poincare, who on behalf of the whole Ministry thanked M. Barthou for the manner in which he had represented France's interests.

NON-AGGRESSION PACT.

FRANCE'S CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Paris.—The condition attached to the Cabinet's unanimous adherence to the proposed non-aggression pact is that the Soviet Government shall likewise adhere.

FRANCE ADHERES TO NON-AGRESSION PACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Paris.—The Cabinet has decided to adhere to the non-aggression pact with the reservation, that France's rights under the Treaty of Versailles are expressly recognised and guaranteed. France also insists on certain modifications in matters of detail.

ITALO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

BRITISH PRESS VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

The sensation created by the announcement of the Italo-Angora agreement has been modified by Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons, that the agreement was signed with Constantinople and not with Angora. Newspapers are awaiting the full text before endorsing the original view that Italy is guilty of disloyalty, similar to that of France on the occasion of the Franco-Kemalist Agreement, but the "Daily Telegraph" referring to "Italian diplomatic and technical distinction", asserts that Constantinople furnishes a screen for Kemalist operations.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

A NOTE TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

The Reparations Commission has addressed a note to Germany on the subject of the Russo-German Treaty, pointing out that Germany will not be able to renounce her claims against Russia, as these have already been ceded to Germany under the Versailles Treaty. The note asks for assurances on this and other points, and reserves the right of taking measures to protect the Versailles Treaty against the effects of the Russo-Treaty.

FRENCH DEBT TO AMERICA

TO BE PAID IN 30 YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Paris.—The "Intransigeant" understands that a note has been received from the United States suggesting the repayment of French debt to America in thirty years with interest of four per cent.

PRINCE VISITS HALL OF GREAT BUDDHA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Nara.—During his visit to Daibutsu or the Hall of Great Buddha at Nara, the Prince of Wales was shown one of the great supporting columns, more than five feet high, through which runs "Anakuguri" or a creepin hole. The tradition is that anybody getting through this very narrow orifice without hitch will surely ascend to paradise. The Prince removed his coat and crept through the hole unaided. The priests who were in attendance were visibly delighted at the Royal visitor's performance. The members of the Prince's staff, who then tried to creep through the hole, had either to be pushed through or pulled out again. This morning the Prince visited more shrines, including Shoro, in which hangs the biggest bell in Japan, weighing forty tons. In the afternoon he left for Ana Kobe.

DEPORTATIONS OF OTTOMAN GREEKS.

ALLEGED BARBARITY.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

In answer to questions in the House of Commons, Lord Winterton said, that Government possessed a great deal of reliable information from neutral sources regarding the deportation of Ottoman Greeks, including women and children, from one part of the Turkish territory to another. The deportations had been on a vast scale and were carried out with the utmost barbarity. Numerous protests had been made to the Turkish authorities, but they had proved unavailing. So far as he knew no steps to stop the deportations could, under existing conditions, be taken. He would convey to the Secretary of State, Lord Robert Cecil's suggestion of sending Allied officers there to give accurate accounts of what was happening.

RUBBER INDUSTRY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Wood repudiated the suggestion that the proceedings of committee of enquiry into the rubber industry were leisurely. He declared that the subject was most difficult.

ADMIRAL HALL RETIRES.

VACANCY NOT TO BE FILLED UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Admiral Sir King Hall has retired. The Admiralty state that no promotions will ensue as the vacancy will be used to absorb one of the two Admirals by which the Service is being reduced.

FRENCH FINANCE COMMISSION.

NO INCREASE IN TAXATION CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Paris.—The Minister of Finance making a statement before the Finance Commission of the Chamber, said the reduction of the rate of interest on the Treasury Bonds had resulted in a saving of 250 million francs. He did not contemplate the introduction, at present, on any larg scale of an increase in the existing taxation, The Minister predicted a surplus in the revenue of four milliards francs. The reduction in the Civil Service, which had been begun, would result in an economy of 300 million francs.

IMPERIAL INDIAN FORCES.

SIR W. ROBERTSON'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

At a dinner by Messrs. Clothworkers Company in London, Sir William Robertson paid a tribute to the admirable work of the Imperial forces in India, many of whom were living hard life. He said that as far as he could see Indian troops were behaving faithfully, despite insidious attempts to wean them from their loyalty. The native Indian army had emerged from a trying ordeal with very great credit.

WU PEI FU SURROUNDS PEKING.

CHANG TSO LIN'S ARMY SCATTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Peking.—Wu Pei Fu has surrounded Peking and Chang Tso Lin's army has been scattered in the vicinity. Railroad traffic from Peking is entirely suspended.

PRINCE'S RECEPTION FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 5.

The Committee, presided over by Sir Shadi Lal in connection with the recepion of the Prince of Wales, has decided that the balance of the funds subscribed by the public for Mela shall be devoted to establishing scholarships in soldiers' schools, of which foundation stones were laid by His Royal Highness at Jullundur and Aurangabad.

It is published in the "Lokmanya" of the 27th instant that the G. I. P. Railway authorities have issued a circular in their "weekly notice" abolishing the practice of reserving special compartments for Eurasians and Europeans in Mixed and Passenger Trains and that such compartment on Mail Trains will not have an accommodation of more than ten persons.

THE STRUGGLE OF MAVLAS.

SITUATION GETTING SERIOUS.

LEADERS SENTENCED TO VARYING TERMS.

By our Special Representative.

POONA, May 5.

The second batch of Satyagrahis was sentenced yesterday at Mulshi by the Special Magistrate. Nineteen of them, including Mr. Narainrao Vaidya of Nagpore and Messrs. Sane, Mysorekar and Nimkar were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Seven accused were sentenced to four months and five others, including the leading Mavlas were given one month each. The struggle has assumed a grim and serious aspect. The leaders of the whole Mulshi movement—Doctor Phatak, Shivrampant Paranjpe, S. K. Damle, Joshi of Chitrashala and Haribhau Phatak, along with 20 Mavlas are to be tried to-day for breaking the Magistrate's order under Section 144 I.P.C. Much interest and importance is attached to the peaceful yet tactical encounter which takes place to-morrow.

PT. MALAVIYA AT PESHAWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, May 4.

The Hindus of Peshawar gave Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya an enthusiastic welcome, when he arrived on a short visit on May 1st. He left again on May 3rd and the visit appears hardly to have fulfilled the expectations held in some quarters.

MADRAS DEFAMATION SUIT.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 5.

Mr. Ramachandra Iyer applied for transfer before Justices Phillips and Devadoss on behalf of Mr. L. A. Subbarama Iyer, one of the defendants in the suit filed by Mr. Hitchcock, Superintendent of Police, Malabar, against the petitioner of the "Hindu" and Messrs. K. P. Kesava Menon, T. Prakasam, and G. Joseph, in connection with some alleged libellous statements made against the plaintiff in connection with Ottapalam disturbances, from the court of the Subordinate Judge of Calicut on the ground that the trying judge had formed unconscious bias against the defendant, and that some of the relations of the subjudge were subordinates of Mr. Hitchcock.

Their Lordships dismissed the application for transfer on the ground that there was a delay in making the application.

A Calcutta message of May 5th says:—Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling three and five sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and eleven thirty-two pence.

MARRIAGES IN AHMEDABAD.

SPREAD OF KHADDAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, May 4.

The volunteers of "The Kaipur Seva Mandal" move in various parts of the city to sell Khaddar 'saris' etc. of variegated colours quite suitable for marriage occasions and the people of the city and of the surrounding villages appreciate their labour. Processions of persons clad purely in Khaddar are not an uncommon sight.

All hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar materials are supplied to the Mandal by Mr. Jethalal Mohanlal Bhavnagaree. He joins with the volunteers to sell pure Khaddar. Sjt. Vallabhbhai and Gidvanijee along with members of the Rashtriya Stri Mandal move in circuit for the Khaddar sale.

It is to be hoped that other energetic youths of the city would do the same forming themselves in a "Mandal" and thus facilitate the constructive work of the Congress.

TRICHINOPOLY CONVICTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 5.

A Trichinopoly message says that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate convicted Mr. T. V. B. Sastry and Pandit Vajpey under section 112, Criminal Procedure Code, sentencing them to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

QUESTIONING LEGALITY OF ELECTION.

PETITION DISMISSED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 5.

In the matter of enquiry into the petition presented by Mr. Ramachandra Padayachi questioning the legality of election of Mr. K. Sitaram Reddi as Member of the Legislative Council, representating South Arcot non-Mahomedan rural constituency, the Special Commissioners delivered judgment this afternoon, dismissing the petition.

UNPROVOKED POLICE BRUTALITIES AT BASTI

CONGRESS WORKERS CRUELLY BELABOURED.

OFFICE SET ON FIRE.

DEATH OF A VICTIM.

The following is a copy of a telegram despatched from Gorakhpur on the 1st instant, by Mr. Devadas Gandhi, but which has not yet been delivered in this office by the telegraph authorities:—

A serious case of wanton brutality by Police on the Congress workers occurred on the 25th at Shohratgunj in Basti District, where terrorism has replaced repression for the past few weeks. While the various occurrences may be left to be chronicled in the ordinary course, the present event being of special interest, is here narrated for public information. There had been some difference for the past few days between Congress workers and the Police on the question of the measure of the distance to be maintained by the volunteers while picketing liquor shops. The workers had refused to comply with an oral order of the sub-inspector that a distance of 50 yards should intervene between the pickets and the shops, the idea being impracticable. The sub-inspector of Chilhia Thana visited the Congress Office on the 26th morning with about 30 constables and chowkidars. After some talk of immaterial value he ordered the hut to be pulled down. The thatch was removed by the sub-inspector himself, taken to a convenient distance from the adjoining houses and set fire to, the sub-inspector applying the match. The contents of the hut consisting of papers, office records, bags of varieties of grains, clothes and two Charkhas were removed and thrown into the flames. The workers, volunteers and the awe-struck crowd that had gathered passively gazed on in dismay. This done, the constables and chowkidars were let loose on the volunteers, who one and all submitted to the beating.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A WORKER ALIVE.

The responsible head, Pandit Parmeshwar Datt, is thereupon said to have cautioned the volunteers not to apologise on any account, as some others had done on a previous occasion, emphasising that despite the provocation, the repetition of Chauri Chaura should be avoided at all costs. At this the Sub-Inspector fell upon Pandit Parmeshwar Datt and mercilessly belaboured him. The chowkidars and constables joined with their lathis. The Pandit who has a sturdy physique stood the assault without a murmer. He exhorted the people, some of whom appeared to him to be in a retaliatory mood, not to raise a finger. He was left senseless after the infliction of most serious injuries on all parts of his body. Two others were similarly treated and one who was believed to be dead was ordered to be thrown into the fire. The police actually dragged him towards the fire, but left him only when some volunteers intervened and offered themselves for the sacrifice. One of the assaulted succumbed to his injuries the next day. Several others received injuries of a less serious character.

EXEMPLARY NON-VIOLENCE OF WORKERS.

I have been on the spot myself and have investigated the whole incident with Pandit Dasrath Prasad Dwivedi who hurried to the spot on hearing of the occurrence. I am satisfied that the facts as stated above are true and based on strong evidence. The present one is an instance of unprovoked ferocity by the Police and willing sacrifice and suffering of the purest character, unparalleled in the history of recent dates of the district. We found the town extremely terror-stricken. The wounded, who were left half-dead passed three days and nights under the shelter of an Ashok tree near the ruins of the Congress Office huts, ailing and moaning, with nothing to protect them against the hot wind. No medical treatment was afforded and no one from the populace dared to tend them for fear, it would appear, of the zamindar. The wounded have now been brought to Gorakhpur, where they are receiving medical treatment.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY.

GERMAN EARNESTNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 5.

Herr Cuttke, the head of a Hamburg millers and importers firm who was in Burma before the war is now here arranging for extension of business. He has been purchasing rice through a Chino-Burmese firm for export to Hamburg where Burma rice in pre-war days found ready market.

Interviewed by the "Rangoon Gazette" about the situation in Germany, Herr Cuttke begged to be excused saying anything from political standpoint but he unhesitatingly said there was tremendous amount of working done in Germany by everybody and that unemployment did not exist. Everybody is working to put Germany on her feet again, they were united in that purpose. He hoped quietly but earnestly they would succeed. Last year during his American tour he found business dull ann plenty of unemployment but this year reports great improvement in business with less unemployment.

PARSIS AND PERSIA.

FURTHER ASSURANCES OF WELCOME.

(BY G. K. N.)

III.

Both Parsis and Moslems must feel grateful to the "Bombay Chronicle" for its disinterested encouragement to the reunion of Persia and India on a basis of non-religious amity in harmony with the heartening phenomenon of awakened Asia. The last account of the successful historic meeting of the Moslems—including religious dignitaries and Parsis in Shiraz has completely removed age-long misgivings. Here is a continuation of Dr. Daji's dispatch, this time, from Kerman. I feel grateful to the Islamic dailies i.e. the "Congress" of Delhi which publish the letter in extenso.

Kerman, 16th April 1922.

Dear Mr. Narman,

In continuation of my letter of 16th March, I left Shiraz on 17th March. I was at Niriz on the 18th and reached Sirjan (Salmabad) on the 20th. The pinion of the car having been found to be broken, I had to stop at Sirjan for 14 days. I interviewed the leading men on 21st to 23rd, including the Rais-u-Tojar and Arbab Gushtasp Daryar, and was able to form a Branch of Anjumane Abadi Khahane Iran at Sirjan.

The feelings of Muhammadans towards the few Zoroastrians that are in Sirjan are certainly friendly. Arbab Gushtasp who is here for nearly 25 years is highly respected by all, including the Akhunds and other religious heads. It was very fortunate for me to come in contact a Sirjan with Nawab Syed Ali, a very capable young man, belonging to a noble Syed family in Yezd. Very influential, a great lover of his country, a very good friend of the Zoroastrians, he can command and influence large audiences from the pulpit, having a fluent tongue. Hearing my ideas and the work I intended to do, he was unaffectedly delighted with my project, promised to help me in my work to the best of his capability, promising to spend his life in helping me to convince the Parsis in India that they had nothing to fear here, and decided to accompany me to Kerman, Yezd and Teheran, probably to Bombay. He talked to several people in Sirjan and every one was pleased to hear the news about the probability of some Parsis returning soon to their mother-country.

On 24th March I was honoured by an interview with the Governor of Sirjan, Mirza Muhammad Khan, Saukat-ul-Saltaneh. I was accompanied by Nawab Syed Ali, Arbab Kaikhosrow Meherban and Arbab Gushtasp. A highly educated and capable man, he was greatly pleased to hear that the Parsis in India were still true to their motherccountry, were thinking of returning. He promised every help as long as it was in his power to do. He said it was very fortunate for Persia even if a small number of them were to come, as the country was sure to advance with their efforts, help, knowledge and capability.

About the 28th, the Amire Kashoone Jacob, the Commander-in-Chief of the newly formed Southern Army Division, happened to arrive at Sirjan from Kerman on his way to Shiraz. Nawab Syed Ali talked to him about me and my errand. He was greatly pleased and sent a special messenger to my place to fetch me, but it was very unfortunate that I was out, and as he left Sirjan early morning, the next day, I could not see him. This was bad luck. But all the same, my friend Nawab Syed Ali had a promise from him on my behalf that he was ready and willing to give me any help whenever required. Anywhere if I found any trouble as regards my work, one wire to him would solve immediately my difficulty. I can depend on him. On 31st March 1922, I had an occasion to see Akhund Ali Moolah, the supreme religious head in Sirjan, whose influence extends as far as Yezd. He said that the Zoroastrians were held in respect by the Muhammadans and the Parsis of India had nothing to fear on that ground.

The pinion of the car having been received from Shiraz, we left on 2-4-22, for Kerman. We had gone only seven farsahs when the pinion broke again, and we had to stop in a very small village named Darejasti. Having now made sure that the driver did not know his work and that he was playing all sorts of tricks, I decided to go to Kerman on a donkey. On 4-4-22 I left Darejasti and after a lot of hardship on the way on account of my having no bedding and things very necessary during triad, I reached Kerman on 7th April 1922 with my friend the Nawab. On my arrival I was the guest of Arbab Gudarze Jehaniah. My ankle having been damaged on the way by the sudden collapse of the donkey I was riding, I went to the Zoroastrian Hospital for treatment, and here I had the good fortune to meet Mr. Shapoor B. Morris. A volume can be written but would not be enough to give an idea of the amount of work he has done and hastried to do for his country and his co-religionists during the last eleven years that he is in Persia, where he has settled for good. A patriot, a true son of Persia, a great lover of his country and his people with burning desire to see the Parsis returning to their motherland and render there whatever service was required of him, he obliged me a lot and rendered me very valuable service during my stay in Kerman, giving up his own work and sacrificing nearly all his time to go round with me, facilitating my work. On Mr. Shapoor's mentioning about me and my work to the Anjuman authorities, the Trustees of the Zoroastrian Anjuman immediately arranged for me to stay at the Zoroastrian Hospital, situated in a very nice part of the city. Arbab Sarooshe Sherisr of the Sarooshian of Kerman and Arbab Kaikhos-

(Continued on next page.)

HESITATING REBELS.

(BY L. G. KHARE.)

There was a time, not so very long ago after all, when at the Shantaram's Chawl, a young man of attractive manners and of pleasing appearance used to declaim in fervid admiration of Mahatma Gandhi, against the tyrannies of the Indian Bureaucracy and called down from Heaven Sati Savitri and Sati Anusuya, two eminently revered Goddesses of the Hindu Pantheon, to witness the callous high handedness of the English official in India. He is now a rebel from the Nationalist camp, and leaving the two ladies in peace, he has found other Gods at whose feet to worship. Th lure of the councils has proved too strong for him, and Mahatma Gandhi is to him an impossible visionary. After the Congress of 1919 he and the other political grand children of Mrs. Besant drifted away from the Non-co-operation stream, because with them it was the case of—when Ma says turn, we all turn.

But there are others who have not yet had the courage to rebel. They are the hesitating rebels in the Non-co-operation Army. Some months ago, writing on the eve of the Akola Conference, I pleaded in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" not for the revision of the Non-co-operation programme, but, on the contrary, for an extension of it. Loud were the complaints then, that as a Maratha I was not true to my political heritage. The true Maratha Politician can only be, according to this system of Nationalist thought, a Responsive Co-operationist. Under the precarious and rather sensitive leadership of Mr. Jayakar, these responsive co-operationists hoped to convince the Moderate element amongst the Non-co-operators that the fourfold programme of Mahatma Gandhi was all very well so far as it went, but it gave no chance for those, chiefly our lawyer politicians, who were anxious to corner the Bureaucracy in their own den, to show the high mettle of their political effort. At Poona and in Nagpur from where the followers of Mr. Tilak will almost unchallenged political authority all over the Berar and C. P., the idea was to persuade the type of politician in the Punjab and in Madras and Bengal who is ready to stigmatise the reforms with deprecatory adjectives, but who does not mind making dyarchy a success by participating in it, that the time had now come to revise the original Gandhi programme which Calcutta had accepted and Nagpur had confirmed. During all these intervening months from Akola to Pen, steady efforts have been made not so much through the Press as by frequent conferences and consultations, to rope in Congressmen who agree more or less with Pandit Malaviya and disagree with fanatic enthusiasm of the younger elements in the non-co-operation camp and to form an informal group which will make it a Cardinal Creed of their policy to fight the Bureaucratic system of British rule in India from within the Councils.

A Twopenny Damn.

But who cares for the Councils? The attitude of the average Indian ryot who has been "enfranchised" under the Montford scheme reminds one of the attitude of the great Duke of Wellington when he was asked by the Government of the day if he objected to Napoleon's body being brought from St. Helena to Paris. The answer was "Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington has no hesitation in saying that he does not care one two penny Dam what becomes of the ashes of Napoleon Buonaparte." Ever since Dyarchy set in, the same has been the attitude of the Indian ryot towards it. Has it, through the Reformed Councils it has established, lessened his burden of taxation? Has it given him any opportunities to think that the number of gentlemen who jabber in four or five languages for several months in each year in every province are able as the result of their debates to promote his Sanitary, Educational or Industrial welfare? When young civilians run amok and wage war on Gandhi Caps, when members of the Indian Medical Service in brief authority as Jail Superintendent tear away from political prisoners' cells, pictures of the most beloved god of the Hindus, the Lord Sri Krishna, are questions in the Councils, timidly asked and impertinently answered, any remedy? When a man of revered eminence like Dr. S. Mahmud is treated like a common felon, are the Councils a remedy? They have already demoralised a certain section of educated Indians by giving them the temptation of canvassing for office. They have turned the former champions of people's rights into submissive tools of the Executive, the moment they have put on the golden shackles of Ministerial office. Mr. Paranjpye shortly before he became a limb of the Government in Bombay was vehement in the unreformed Councils in championing the rights of the expropriated land owners of Bolapur What has he to say now regarding the infamous struggle between Capital and Labour at Mulshi Petha in which the Executive openly and want only sides with Capital?

The Lure of the Councils.

In one case and in that case alone is it possible for the Nationalists to enter the Councils. They must be there in such an overwhelming majority, that the moment they enter, them they create a deadlock and expose and make impossible the Government by Dyarchy. This is hardly possible, because in this presidency in particular the Non-Brahmin agitation against the Brahmins is gradually gathering volume and as the Brahmin agitator is generally a Non-co-operator, the alien administration will not be human if it did not look upon with favour the growing antipathy of the Non-Brahmins towards the Brahmins. Yet our older politicians, who although nominally labelling themselves Non-co-operators, think that in Maharashtra they are the official successor to Mr. Tilak's politics do not care to comprehend that had he been living, he would have, with the resourceful strategy in which he was such an adept, found out effective means to make this Dyarchy impossible, and would have saved his lieutenants from this lure of the Councils. It is remarkable that the younger men who are so anxious to get into touch with the masses have escaped from this temptation. There can be no question of losing time in futile Legislative debate until we return to a unitary system of Government.

PARSIS AND PERSIA.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

row Rustam of the Kiyanians are two of the Trustees, very obliging and kind, highly respected by all, with great regard for their co-religionists and their welfare. They have done a lot for their people in Kerman.

INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR OF KERMAN.

On 9-4-22 I was honoured by an interview with Sardare Asad, the Governor of Kerman, the Chief of the Bakhtiaris. I was accompanied by Arbab Saroosh and Arbab Kaikhosrow and Nawab Syed Ali. Sardare Asad is highly educated and experienced. He has travelled very much in Europe and other places. The words that he used for the Parsis were highly flattering and would make one feel very proud:—

"It is quite safe in Persia now, and as soon as the New Army we are forming is complete, after about 3 months, it would be absolutely safe. These stories about the ill-treatment of the Zorastrians by the Muhammadans are false. The Parsis having nothing to be afraid of when they come here. They are safe, their interests are safe. Our forefathers were the same Zoroastrians and we are brothers. The Zoroastrians have their representative in the Parliament, Arbab Kaikhosrow Shahrokh, who is highly respected by all and who has done the most splendid work not only for the Zoroastrians but for the whole of Persia. To-day the Persian Government is obliged to give the monopoly of mines, oils, etc. to foreigners. If the Parsis were to come, the Persian Government would be only too willing to give the monopoly in everything to the Parsis. There would be no reluctance, no suspicion, and no fear of any sort on the part of the Government. The people also would be willing to see the Parsis having the monopoly and running the mines as they know that you are their own people and sons of the country. We know that the Parsis are capable of doing anything and I can say with absolute certainty that if the Parsis were to just ask for the monopoly of oil, mines, etc., it is theirs, it would be given to them, there is no doubt at all. It is for their own good in every way if they come and it is good for the country. We know that the country would advance when the Parsis return. We shall have railways, roads and everything when they return. The prosperity of Western India, especially Bombay, is due to the Parsis The biggest charitable hospital in India, the Sir Jamshedji Hospital in Bombay, is the gift of a Parsi. We would like to see our brothers return soon, all of them. This Anjumane Abadi Khahane Iran that you have formed is a very sound thing, and I am really glad to learn about all your efforts and work."

ASSURANCES FROM PERSIAN DEMOCRATS

On 12-4-22, I met the leading democrats at the Zoroastrian School. Democrats are a very big society formed for sometime now in Persia, the object of which is more or less the same as ours—the advancement of the country). The gentlemen present were:—Aga Mirza Goolam Hussein, the leader of democrats in Kerman, Aga Mehdi, the Chief of Municipality, Arbab Sarooshe Sarooshian Arbab Kaikhosrow of Kiyanian, Mr. Shapor B. Morris, Arbab Sarooshe Kaoos, Nawab Syed Ali, Arbab Jehangire Rustam and myself. The democrats also showed their pleasure at the news of the Parsis thinking of returning to their motherland. They were quite ready to help and arrangements were made to convene a meeting of all well-known and influential men about 100, with a view to form a branch of Anjumane Abadi Khahane Iran at Kerman. On the 18th I interviewed Sardar Aga Hajee Zain-ul-Abadin Khan, one of the most respected Ulmas and Religious Heads in Kerman. He said "The Zarthustians have no cause for fear for their life and property. It may have happened that a Zarthusti was killed, but you seem to forget that there have been more Muhammadans also killed. There is nothing of religious persecution in this at all. I am sure the same things have happened in India. The times have changed and you should not take notice of these stories of persecutions. Why work for a foreign country? Come and work for your own country, You are quite welcome."

The same day I called on Saheb Nasekh, a gentleman of very great experience, having spent many years in France. A man of 82 years of age, a great friend of the Zoroastrians, he calls himself a Mazdiyasni. He is always anxious to read Zoroastrian literature and is very willing to meet Zoroastrians with religious knowledge. He welcomes the Parsis.

The meeting mentioned above is arranged for Monday, the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m. at the Zorastrian Boys School. I shall send you the report in my next. Till then. Khoda Hafez."

Sincerely yours.
MINUCHER DADY.

The late Major-General Donald Cameron, a mutiny veteran, left £1,30' sterling.

The death is announced of Mrs. Rosa Swiney, formerly of Madras and the leader of the feminist movement.

MR. HORNIMAN.

INDIANS' DUTY.

The "Bombay Samachar" in the course of a leading article in English says:—

"But what Sir George does is immaterial to us as we know that the country has gathered sufficient force to withstand greater blows. It is the man who suffered from one of these blows who is now more important to us. The years 1913, 1914, 1915 were weakest in the history of Indian nationalism and are important only so far as they form a preparatory period for Mr. Horniman's great work and influence on the people. The policy of the Bombay Chronicle" Directorate was not yet settled. Anglo-Indian jingoism tried to dam at the source the mighty stream of a powerful man's genius by violent attacks. The pioneers of India's first awakening were disappearing one by one from the field by age and by demise. The consciousness of Imperial unity stirred up by the hostilities of the Germans, the appeals of the British Government and the lavish flattery of the Indian people from Whitehall and Simla was crushing out nationalism very fast. In such circumstances and such times this one Englishman was slowly forging ahead and when in 1916 the awakening came and an unwise test of Mr. Horniman's popularity was made by the old Directorate for a short time, it was found that he had acquired a marvellous hold on the people by his straight and fearless criticism. A master of burning satire and crushing invective, he thenceforth devoted himself to the task of sending round the fiery-cross of Home Rlue Propaganda from village to village. His stirring speeches and unrivalled editorials still glow fresh before our imagination. His magnetic personality attracted round him a phalanx of brilliant young workers every one of whom has proved to be a powerful asset in the present strugle. His forsight trained up a body of men who have carried on his work in the Chronicle as bravely and consistently as he in face of almost superhuman obstacles and depressing circumstances. Mr. Horniman's work in the cause of labour was equally vigorous. The most effective working period of the Bombay Humanitarian League was when he was President. If the public life of Bombay is to-day free from cant and nauseating sycophancy, it it is due to his herculean efforts of December 1918. We place before the readers two climaxes for their choice—the Government of Bombay proceeded from the deportation of Mr. Horniman to the action against Ali Brothers and reached their highwater mark in the arrest and conviction of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Horniman proceeded from the exposition of the general tendencies of bureaucratic administration to that of Lord Willingdon's work as Governor of Bombay and passed on to the rarely courageous exposition of the terrors of Martial law in the Punjab, which marked the point of decided revulsion in favour of having an early Swaraj. Such a man was he whose memory we have been asked to keep alive. He was removed suffering and weak at a moment's notice. No provision was made for his livelihood by the machine-like officialdom that goes by letters and sections of obsolete laws. India should prove now that she is not ungrateful. She must find work for the friend of her hour of need. Mr. Horniman should form the centre of national propaganda in England and should have greater opportunities of serving the land of his choice. The glory of a nation consists in seeing that her faithful servants do not suffer from neglect.

THE GENOA JOY RIDE.

The "Morning Post" (London) writes:—It is like the dream of a cinema king. The imagination is staggered at the number of deputations, the splendour of the palaces which they will inhabit, and at the flights of experts who are going to batten on historic soil. The Italian Government has to foot most of the bill for this Field of the Cloth of Gold, but to a British Prime Minister is due the magnificent conception. If Europe cannot get bread, she will at least have spectacles—as long as Mr. Lloyd George is Prime Minister at any rate. Cannes, which was costly enough, was a bagatelle compared with Genoa. Indeed, the further east Mr. Lloyd George goes, the more magnificent he becomes. and if he carries on at this rate he may yet outdo the triumphs of Marc Antony. For as long as we have Mr. Lloyd George we shall have conferences. Old Lear insisted on a hundred Knights, and Mr. Lloyd George insists on a hundred Secretaries, recruited mainly from the Royal Marines and the Welsh valleys. He must do something with these hungry knights, and so we have what his trusted Hankey calls "diplomacy by conference." There are to be found, too, in these gatherings limelight effects, obsequious Premiers of small States (but not quite so obsequious as they used to be), grovelling experts, Pressmen, still zealous but now a little watchful. and away in the background the multitudes, poor, disillusioned, depressed, but still hoping, despite many disappointments, that there may be something after all in the wizard touch. It was Dr. Wilson, good, honest man, who introduced, quite unwittingly we are sure, this plague of political pageantry into Europe, and Mr. Lloyd George always emulous seized on it. and cannot now live without it. Diplomacy was cheaper in the old days. The Entente. which saved Europe, was, so to speak, framed in a back parlour. The thing was done before the multitude knew it was even being considered. Now, Italian armies are being mobilised to protect the knights of the Genoa Round table. It is all very fine and dazzling, and though Mr. Hughes stays away and M. Poincare hesitates, doubtless the Germans and the Bolsheviks will prove cheerful and congenial company.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE.

ARAB PROTESTS AGAINST ARMING OF JEWS.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Morning Post" wrote on April 7 as follows:—A correspondent from Jerusalem states that Sir Wyndham Deedes recently visited Safed, where he received representatives of the Christian, Moslem, and Jewish communities. An Arab representative asked why the Jews were given more privileges than the Arabs. Sir Wyndham repudiated the suggestion, adding that Sir Herbert Samuel's policy had dissipated Arab fears. The interrogator asked why the Government distributed arms among the Jewish colonies. The reply was as follows:—

"After the disorders last May I passed through Jewish colonies, notably Kafr Saba and Ein Hai. In the latter no stone remained on top of another; everything was destroyed. Who restroyed them? The neighbour who lived in peace and friendship with the Jews for forty years, deriving a living from them. These neighbours attacked, plundered, and killed, and, therefore, the Government distributed arms to the Jewish colonies, which were only to be used in the event of special attack. If peace continue the Jews are to return their arms to the Government."

The Arabs are dissatisfied with the explanation, and it is pointed out that the statement that the High Commissioner's policy has dissipated Arab fears is inconsistent with the fact that his Government provided the Jewish colonies with arms.

"A CHRISTIAN DUTY."

Replying to a question Sir Wyndham Deedes said that England deemed it necessary to make Palestine a national home for the Jews; he said England was sympathetic towards the Arabs, and evidence of this was to be found in the establishment of King Hussein, King Feisal, and the Emir Abdulla in their positions, but England, as a Christian Power, felt it her duty to give the fifteen million Jews who in spirit were Palestinian subjects, a home for themselves in Palestine which was beneficial to the Arabs. It is reported that the above statement has not appeased the Arabs.

A Haifa correspondent states that a serious fight following a land dispute among tribes in the vicinity of Hebran resulted in eight persons being killed and twenty-eight wounded. The Sheik of one village has been arrested, and the Government is holding an inquiry.

After a statement had appeared in a Haifa Arab journal to the effect that the Sisters of Nazareth intended to sell the convent at Haifa to the Jews, Christian notables sent a deputation to the sisters begging them not to sell the convent. The deputation did not meet with success and sent a protest to the Latin Patriarch in Jerusalem. That dignitary went to Haifa and promised to take steps for the suspension of the sale.

The national Moslem Club of Haifa, is opposed to the anti-Jewish Moslem Christian Club, at its last meeting passed a resolution to the effect that the inhabitants of Palestine were tranquil. The President, declaring that the resolution was not truthful, resigned.

FATE OF THRACE.

THE CURSE OF GREEK RULE.

Mr. E. M. Garrett writes from Sofia under date April 2nd, to the "New Statesman" thus:—

Sir:—In your article on the problem of the Near East you allude to the difficulty of finding any vital statistic which have not been manipulated to prove some theory or other. May I remind you that for Western Thrace at any rate there are fairly accurate statistics of the population. This census was taken only two years ago, under French auspices, during the Inter-Allied occupation of Thrace, and, allowing for the fact that members of the Greek Chruch are apt to be recorded as "Greeks" and Moslems as "Turks," and that Pomaks (a pure Bulgarian race, whose forefathers were forcibly "converted" to Islam, so as to save their women from the Turk) are often also counted as Turks, the figures should be correct. The returns give the total population of Western Thrace as 212,622. Of these the proportions are:

Pulgarians	...	69,154
Pomaks	...	11,739
Turks	...	73,220
Greeks	...	51,706
Jews, Armenians and Gipsies	...	6,803

It can be seen at a glance that the Greeks are barely one in four of the population. As M. Venizelos said (March 15th, 1913) when renouncing all Greek claims to be interested in Thrace, the Greek element only inhabits the coast-line towns; the backbone of the country is not Greek.

As to the fitness of Greece to rule subject races, handed over to her without stringent safeguards, the records of the last two years in Macedonia, and in Thrace itself since May, 1920, fully show that she is intent on "Graecizing" her new possessions, which means crushing out other elements "by every means, moral and physical." By this time the Bulgarian fugitives alone number scores of thousands. They arrive here, destitute and starving, to add one more burden to the load under which Bulgaria is already staggering. Against their own expressed wish—for 86 out of the 92 communes petitioned the Conference of San Reno in vain to be given local autonomy—these people have been disposed of to balance certain accounts, which have still to be rendered. In Eastern Thrace it is contended now that the population is largely Turkish. It ought to be remembered, however, that 200.000 Bulgarians, driven from their farms by Enver Pasha's armies. still are awaiting repatriation.

The fate of Western Thrace is the more piteous because they have had a short spell of something like self-government under Inter-Allied control. That six months was a time of rapid progress and co-operation of races. Plans were drawn up and partly executed of afforestation, drainage of the marshes and stamping out malaria. Secondary schools were established, with scholarships for each of the communes, given without respect of race or creed. High hopes were raised that this state of things might continue under the League of Nations. The misery under Greek misrule is the more acute for the contrast. In several respects it is more intolerable under the Greeks than even under the Turks, for the Turks respected religion and the schools. The Greek have shut the churches of the Bulgarian Orthodox, destroyed their holy books, closed the schools and forbidden the language, with the deliberate intention of driving out the almost ineradicable tillers of the soil, Turkish and Bulgarian alike.

The Treaty of Neuilly, as you point out, is practically set aside. By Article 48 of that Treaty the Powers guarantee to Bulgaria "her economic outlets to the AEgean Sea." The Treaties of Sevres reduce that article to a dead letter, and, with the impossibility of direct transit to the AEgean, increase enormously the difficulties of Bulgaria in paying the vast sums exacted of her as "reparations" and indeminities. In fact, the financial screw is turned upon Bulgaria both ways. She is required to pay all but imposible sums, while her resources are so retrenched that it would be hard for her for years to come to pay her way.

As for Balkan unrest, it will not be ended by arbitrariliy hacking off slices of territory, regardless of the desires and hopes of the inhabitants, to pay off political scores incurred elsewhere. The Old Way to pay New Debts has brought the Turk back into Europe, and created a new set of problems, compared with which the much talked of "difficulty" of settling ethnical claims by plebiscite is a small matter indeed.

When all other ways have been tried, with intolerable suffering to the peoples in question, it may perhaps strike some political genius among statesmen that to respect the instinct of nationality, or, to quote the words of the manifesto of the Allied Powers after three years of war, "to revindicate for ourselves, and for all, the rights of peoples so dispose of themselves," will bring peace not only to the Balkan nations but ensure it in Europe."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 5.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Justice Abdul Qader, Bar-at-Law, resigns the office of Additional Judge, Lahore High Court.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Major H. E. Shortt I.M.S., is appointed Acting Director Pasteur Institute, Shillong.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. V. D'Rozario permanently appointeed to 1st Division, Superior Telegraph Traffic.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes gazetted officiating Secretary, Finance Department. Mr. S. C. Gupta is posted as Currency Officer, Cawnpore. Mr. J. W. Kelly is posted as Currency Officer, Bombay, vice Mr. R. H. D. Lacey granted eight months combined leave. Mr. Jagat Prasad is posted as Deputy Accounted-General, Punjab, Mr. E. D. Chanter is posted as Deputy Accountant-Peneral, Bombay and Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz is posted as Deputy Controllar of Currency, Bombay.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. S. J. Berkeley is posted as Assistant-Commissioner, Bannu. Lieut.-Col. R. Garrat is posted as District Judge, Peshawar. Captain G. L. Mallam and Mr. I. V. Wylie is granted eight months leave each. Mr. S. E. Pears is posted as Resiwent, Waziristan. Major J. L. R. Weir is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Jazara.

A Simla message of May 5th says:—2nd Guides have returned to India from the overseas and have proceeded to Mardap.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 5.

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain in Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province and local rain in north-east Baluchistan with a few falls in north and south-east Punjab. It is moving eastwards. Rain has fallen locally in lower Burma, Orissa, Mysore and at a few stations in Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy three quarters of an inch, Toungo a half, Minbu one and a half, Cox's Bazar and Jalpaiguri a half, Darjeeling a quarter Balasore one, Sonamarg three, Srinagar and Gilgit a half, Peshwar and Parachinar a quarter, an Cherat fort, Sandeman and Mysore a half.

Forecast:—Extension into the east Punjab and decrease along the North-West Frontier.

(Continued from column 6.)

about him. If Khadi weighs a little more than imported or mill cloth, at the same time it lasts a little longer. It behoves a man and a nation to say that we shall wear only what we can spin and weave. It is sinful to wear imported cloth or cloth from imported yarn because it helps to impoverish still more the already starving population. Our countrymen must cease to wear any imported cloth or cloth made from foreign yarn.

Khadi is the wear on festivities. Khadi is the apparel for marriage presents and Khadi is the cover cloth for the dead. Khadi is not the insignia of political creed but is the symbol of the indigence of India, which it would be mere sophistry to ignore or attempt to hide under the fineness of the cover of imported cloth. Khadi is supplying fresh blood to the emaciated. Mahatma Gandhi the blessed worker through whom God has enabled us to realise what we really are, is now out of touch with us and is passing a lonely inactive life in jail. It must be the thought that we are working for him that must be keeping him up in his "enforced idleness." Let us realise the will of God that found so powerful an expression through him and wear Khadi, spun by our rumder-clothed mothers and sisters and woven by our underfed brothers.

THE CLOTH PROBLEM

DR. P. C. RAY ON ACHEIVMENT OF THE CHARKA.

Dr. P. C. Ray writes as follows in "The Servant":—

There are four factors of the cloth problem: Cotton growing, spinning with the Charka, hand loom weaving and the wearing of Khadi. The new year has ushered—in its summer with fresh hopes for us. Baisakh (April) is the month for sowing cotton seed. Let not this season pass in vain. Let every body sow cotton seeds according to the land at his disposal. During the month of Baisakh when men and animals and even the very surface of the earth thirst for water, being parched by the summer sun, some people open free water catering centres. Some again fix up tiny showering arrangements over sacred trees and plants. During this month it is my appeal to all Hindus and Mussalmans to observe cotton sowing even as one of their many religious ceremonies. Every householder must sow some seeds at least.

Those who have time, must devote this month to propaganda work in connection with the sowing of cotton seed. Young men from schools and colleges have shown their earnestness in doing voluntary social work on various occasions. This summer presents them with a unique opportunity for rendering real good service to the society. There is no need for any organisation of society for this work. Every body in his own way may collect some cotton seeds and distribute same amongst his neighbours. As they will get more leisure during holidays and vacation, they may carry their work to the more remote villages and stations. Their routine of work would be to get some seeds from those who have and distribute them to those who have not—or in case of need actually sow the seeds for those who request this to be done.

During a flood all other considerations sink and people have to be succoured at all costs in a very short period. I would request you to regard the present situation in a similar light; for, during get of few weeks before you a great deal of sowing work has to be done, being the only practical means to feed and clothe the thousands of distressed men and women. Cotton plants grow easily and on practically any soil. When with so easy a means within our reach we can fight indigence and famine, the work has got to be done. Every nook and corner in or about the house must be sown with cotton. There are twenty thousands boys in Bengal who appeared in the Matriculation examination this year. They will spend the time in absolute idleness during the next three months. It is for them to choose between wasting idleness and social service.

Next to cotton growing is spinning. Those who have taken to 'Charka' and are spinning have realised what a thing we have thoughtlessly neglected so long. Those who attended the Provincial Conference have been pleased with what Chittagong has achieved in this direction. Hand spun yarn is a commercial commodity there and is being traded in bales. When the whole country will emulate Chittagong and produce as much yarn as is being done in the homes of Chittagong a great deal than will have been achieved.

Nothing like the 'Charka'! Even during this brief period Charka has achieved what was thought impossible. Those who theoretically object to the scant earning by Charka, forget the average earnings of our people and also forget the dire want they are in. If Charka is worked in every home the average earning will increase and distress to a considerable extent will be alleviated. Those who are fortunate in possessing, riches should distribute 'Charka' to the less fortunate members of society.

The third is hand-loom weaving. The weavers have got plenty of work during the past few months. Those who left their professions have by now come back to their hereditary calling. Even at this early stage of 'Khadi' propaganda one may find some fine spun Khadi with rich Dacca brochade work, I believe those who produce these expensive pieces were amply repaid. Mixed Khadi having the weft only of Charka yarn is very common now-a-days. Pure Khadi is making its appearance. I have no doubt that in near future we shall have a plentiful supply of pure Khadi entirely from Charka spun yarn.

KHADI

The fourth factor is the wearing of Khadi. Our countrymen must realize that Khadi is the only wear. Whatever be your political opinion, a co-operator or a non-co-operator, if you claim to be a true son of India, you have no option in the matter of wearing Khadi. The wearing of Khadi will enable you to put the starving in the way of getting a few morsels of food and the indigent a bit of loin cloth. That Khadi is heavy and coarse, is a matter of taste only. Practically it has nothing to do with—real comfort and discomfort. Those who are a little better off wear shoes. If you weigh a pair of shoes you will know what it comes to. But the frailest built man would not grudge wearing of shoes because it means carrying about so much weight. Again look at the weight of the overcoats or chesterfields. Those who wear these will yet be found to wear the finest cloth under these heavy garments. Again imagine what unnecessary weight our women carry about as ornaments and fineries in dress. Of course the objection about the coarseness and weight of Khadi is restricted to the very few who are above want. But I can tell them that in well bleached Khadi there is a freshness which nothing can equal. Take the political colour off your vision and examine critically a person dressed in pure and white Khadi. You will be charmed at the freshness and neatness

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(Continued in column 5.)

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO THE LIBERALS.

I.

Sirs,

To-day you meet in a Conference. Will you only condemn the Non-Cooperation movement, extoll the Reforms and glorify Mr. Sastri's airy achievements? Or will you please review the situation and revise your deplorable decision to keep out of the National Congress? May I ask a few questions and submit a few facts?

MEHTA'S MELANCHOLY DEMISE.

In 1915, the Mighty Mehta passed away; and left behind him warring lieutenants! With him was gone that sagacity, adaptability, perspicuity and dignity, which served as the key-stone of the Congress bridge. Wacha, Sinha, Banerjea, Rahimtoola, Setalvad, Paresh and others could not hold their own against the rising tide of Nationalism. They wavered, were worried, felt weary, and alas they—the pillars of the Congress—despaired of power, of position and of popularity in the Congress itself!

UNITED IN U. P.!

Sinha kept out the Nationalists in 1915. But thanks to the efforts of Mrs. Besant, Horniman and others, Lok. Tilak and his followers got into the Congress-fold again in 1916. As Lok. Tilak put it, "we were *united* in the United Provinces, and found *luck* in Lucknow." Here also was cemented the Hindu-Moslem Unity, that has bewildered the bureaucracy and baffled so many of their efforts to divide and rule!

THE APPLE OF DISCORD!

But the bureaucracy could not be easily beaten! Its resources have surprised its critics. If the Moderates and Nationalists were united in U. P., if Hindus and Mahomedans were drawn together at Lucknow, a new device was necessary to cause a breach! And when Montagu was honestly thinking of Indian Reforms, the bureaucracy in India planned to capture the scheme, boom it as generous and magnanimous, and then shape it to suit their purpose! The Announcement of August, 1917, marked the planting of the apple tree, which has eventually led to discord in India and amongst Indians! You, Sirs, hoped to work the Reforms! You expected great results! You thought Swaraj was in sight! And so you decided, in a sad moment, to quit the Congress! It gladdened Montagu, for he thought, that the old leaders were with him! It gladdened the bureaucracy, for the plan was bearing fruit! It gladdened those of you, who reckoned on Councillorships and Ministerships! It gladdened the advanced party, that the obstructive autocrats were voluntarily retiring! It saddened, and deeply saddened those, who, apart from party politics, were devoted to the cause of the Motherland!

REFORMS—REAL OR VISIONARY?

So you set your heart on the Reforms. You entered the Councils. You accepted portfolios. You have worked the Reforms. Now tell us, Sirs, candidly, clearly, conscientiously, what you have achieved in the Councils?

(1) Could you reduce the Military expenditure, even by persuasion? No, it is growing all the time!

(2) Could you curtail the Railway expenditure with all your arguments? No, it is increasing by leaps and bounds!

(3) Could you prevail upon the Railway authorities to lower the fares, as they did in England? No, they are enhanced still more!

(4) Could you stop increase of Postal rates in India? No, even though they are to be reduced in England!

(5) Could you find any satisfactory explanation why Railways and Post Office, that were the Revenue-earning Departments of Governments, are now working at a loss?

(6) Could you, with all your Ministers, improve, expand and cheapen education? No, no Funds, please! And fees too are enhanced!

(7) Could you start, even in a single locality, rree and compulsory education? No, please, that is the privilege of the Gaikwar, and now of the Nizam!

(8) Could you do anything for agriculture and irrigation, though in Councils? No, that is the business of Maharajas of Mysore and Gwalior!

(9) Could you in any way exercise any check on the export of foodstuffs, which cause scarcity and high prices in this land? No, please, that is the orthodox but highly benecial policy of the Maha Rao of Cutch!

(10) Could you remove Dyer, O'Dwyer and Co. from the I.C.S. lists? No, please, forgive and forget!

(11) Could you force the hands of the Government to fulfil the pledges of Lloyd George? Well, well, we did our best; how, when and where will be disclosed by Mr. Samarth!

(12) Could you secure the separation of judicial and revenue functions after thirty-six years of Congress demands? No, the Viceroy vetoed your Resolution, whilst the Nizam within a single year effected the reform in his own domain!

(13) And pray, is Horniman's deportation fair and equitable? No, said Sir Narayan last year! What have you done, Sirs?

(14) Is the policy of Repression justifiable? Is the ban on the Press, the platform and the formation of Associations permissible in any civilized Government? No, and yet, what have you done for the cause of freedom?

(15) And what is the lot of Indians abroad? What about the squeezing out policy in Kenya Colony? Will Mr. Sastri adjust it with his over-honeyed tongue?

PRAY, REFLECT AND REVISE.

Pray, tell us plainly, what you have done in the Councils and in your respective offices? Have you not tolerated snobbishness, petty-mindedness, insubordination and even dictation? Have you not stuck to your fat posts, when duty has demanded of you to resign? Can you sit in power and let the forced labour go on, the tillers famish, the speakers banned, the writers imprisoned, the leaders in chain, the workers in jails, and the Indian treasury drained to bankruptcy? Pray, friends, reflect and revise your policy. Are you really Liberal or Conservative? If you are liberals, who are, where are the Conservatives in India, please? Can you stick to the hollow Reforms? Can you conscientiously pin your faith on the Councils after your painful experience? Can you keep out of a National movement? Can you ignore and condemn its activities? Can you raise India thereby? Liberals or Moderates, you are the sons and daughters of Mother Hind. The Congress is your National Body. The Congress has been your political Alma Mater. The Congress has been the mouthpiece of the people. Join it. Participate in its proceedings. Close our ranks. Our unity will shake the Bureaucracy. Our unity will secure equity. Our unity will achieve Swaraj. Will you please reflect and resume your position in the Congress? May Heaven help us all!

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

II

Dear Brethren,

It is just in the fitness of things that the Liberals of Western India should sit at a Conference to consider the momentous issues facing the country at the critical juncture in Indian political history. Among you are venerable Sires whom I hold in highest regard and under whose guidance I have worked cheerfully in my younger days. In fact my first political aspirations were moulded by leading members of your association and it is therefore that I make myself bold to aproach you with this letter which is more by way of respectful suggestions than adverse criticism.

Ever since the inception of the Indian National Congress there have been differences among the various parties as to the methods adopted to reach the goal. To a keen observer who may be in touch with all the parties, it is quite evident that the ultimate goal to be reached is the same for all the parties for even the present Non-co-operation Congress has not yet declared for complete separation from British connections. The difference therefore is in the methods, measures and speed. The vast majority of Indians have lost all faith in the Government while you have still some distant hopes of getting justice from Britain. Whatever the case may be, whatever may be the differences of opinion, I have one plain question to put to all whether they be Co-operators, Non-Co-operators, Liberals or otherwise. Is this the time for Indians to quarrel amongst themselves on such points! If you think that the Non-co-operators' methods are ruinous to the interests of the country it is open to you to go round and convince the masses and bring them to your side. If you think that India will not attain full responsible Government by the present Congress methods, place before them another practical programme. The days for memorials and resolutions are gone. People require something tangible and substantial to work with

There is very little difference in the creed adopted by you and that of the Indian National Congress. The main pivot of your creed is "Constitutional means" while that of the Congress is "Peaceful means." It is an open secret that the bureaucracy takes advantage of this spirit and tries to gain its own ends. The Congressman wants to Non-co-operate with the present Government while you wish to co-operate and be a part and parcel of the new reforms. Let it be so. If they Non-co-operate you do not lose anything. They do not go to Councils, they do not aspire to titles, they fight against the present Educational system, they boycott the Law Courts, and they put on Khadder. How do all these things come in your way to make the reforms in which you have great faith a success? You led the country for so many years. The Extremists of to-day were in a minority all along. They quietly abided by the decision of the majority, but did not set up rival associations and leagues. To-day you are not in touch with the masses and you do not know where the country is moving. You do not also know the awakening in the interior. You failed to move along with the times and the Congress is in the hands of its present leaders. Your separation has made you unconsciously play into the hands of the bureaucarcy who are past masters in diplomacy. No good has been done to the country by your split. On the contrary, many questions of common interest on which you all agree have suffered owing to this party split. Has not the Congress all along pressed for the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions, for free compulsory education, for temperance, for "Swadeshi, for the reform of the jury system, for the reduction of army expenditure, for protection and development of Indian industries, and for permanent land tenure, etc? These are also the questions taken up by the Non-co-operators and one fails to see why you canot co-operate with them in fighting tooth and nail with the Government to eradicate all these evlis in the present system. What wisdom is there for you to Non-co-operate with your brethren while co-operating with the Government? You have been in power with Government under the reforms for the last two years and can any of you laying his hand on his heart say that the Punjab wrongs and the Khilafat injustice have been honourably redressed or that you have been successful in carrying out even a single reform for which the Indian National Congress fought ever since 1885?

Look round the country and see for yourselves how justice is meted out in British Courts. Prisons are full to-day with thousands of innocent and patriotic souls whose only guilt is that they loved their country more than the present Government. Look at the laws and regulations enacted only with a view ti show the first iron hand and terrorise the people, Look at the press gagged and maimed by forefeitures. Look at the heavy taxation and the terrible Military expenditure trebled during the last ten years. Look at the Martial Law days and the continuance of the Seditious Meetings Act almost throughout the whole of India and the powerful Sections 108 and 144. Are we really moving towards full responsible Government or towards Germanifation, of India? Do you still believe that India will be free by going on the old trodden path? Have you only a duty to perform towards the Government and not towards the teeming Millions of India? Are ou in this blind faith of the present bueaucratic methods going to pass over incidents such as Jallianwalla Bagh lightly and see your brethern and leaders, whom the country adores, rot in jail as victims of present British justice or are you going to co-operate with them and do your duty? This is your choice. Either convince us and get us what we want by your methods or otherwise join us in the noble fight for Swarajya. Try your methods by all means with the Government, but when you find that they are of no avail and you are powerless to beat the Bureaucracy try also the methods of the other side and once the whole country joins unanimously the Congress and endorses its methods, Victory is ultimately ours, for there is still Truth and Justice in the Kingdom of God. —Yours, etc.

K. A. D.

INCREASE OF CRIME IN THE PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 4.

A communique says upon search of the house of the Secretary of an Akali Jatha at Chuhr Khana at Atari Station of Montgomery the following property was recovered:—A double-barrelled gun recently stolen from an American missionary, some twenty cartridges, four chairs, some melted down silver ornaments and other property stolen in recent burglaries both in Jullunder and Montgomery.

Another communique shows substantial increase in murders, dacoities and burglaries in the Punjab over the figures for March, 1921. In the first three months of 1921 there were 166 murders, 86 dacoities and 2,524 burglaries. In the first three months of 1922 there were 193 murders, 149 dacoities and 4,181 burglaries. In western and eastern ranges where political activities are greatest, there were 33 more murders, 73 more dacoities and 421 more burglaries than in the corresponding period of the last year.

The attempts made by the agitators to excite zamindar classes and to set them against authority must be held largely responsible for the general lawlessness which has produced the menacing situation.

UNEMPLOYMENT OF LABOURERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now a days, owing to the want of proper information regarding the construction of buildings, chawls, etc., many people from the Marathi speaking districts, are found wandering in the streets or sitting at Nakas near Thakurdwar, Girgaum tram-terminus and Dadar station. It will be a boon to them if a work-supplying agency is opened at some suitable place in Girgaon or Dadar. Of course, they must not be charged any kind of commission for supplying them work just as the service securing agencies in the Fort do. The agency should in the first instance address a circular letter to the Railway Companies Government and private contractors, engineers, P. W. D. Development, Port Truct, Municipality and the Improvement Trust and so on and the same should also be published in all the local and mofussil press. Will the Trade Union Congress, the People's Union and Social Service League take up the work jointly —Yours, etc.,

M. K. T.

INTERNATIONAL (Y. W. C. A.) INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I see in one of the last issues of the "Chronicle" an article relative to the Y. W. C. A. homes for Indian sudents in London. Better than that it seems to me, is the International (Y. W. C. A) Institute at Gramercy Park 121 E 21st St, New York City.

It seems to be a very desirable thing for Indian girl students to come to America in increasing numbers for their education, and after they get here, it seems equally important that they should mix with other students,—both for our sakes and their own. I think the Indian boys are doing this, in an increasing degree; but they should not be clannish as many of them are.

We in America have been deceived in regard to the Indian people, and are being deceived: and the very best antidote to this is that we shall come to know Indians, and accept them for what they are,—not what they are misrepresented to be.

I am enclosing some literature in regard to this Y. W. C. A. home, which is not far from the Grand Central Station, and the Pennsylvania Station, and thedocks,—that is to say it is in the down town region, and incidentally one of the best sections of the city. It is only about twenty blocks away from the Indian Information Bureau at 1400 Broadway, New York City.—Yours. etc

BLANCHE WATSON.

40 Gramercy Park,
New York City.

At a meeting of Thar Parkar District Khilafat Committee, it was resolved to support the Central Khilafat Committee in regard to the Paris proposals. The meeting also declared that the handing over of Gallipoli and Thrace, including Adrianople, to Greece was against the solemn pledge given by the Premier of England.

Owing to indisposition of Mr. D. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, the magisterial enquiry into the Presidency Jail mutiny was not held on the 4th May.

The prosecution evidence was closed on May 4th in the case against Mr. Miller at the Lahore High Court and eight defence witnesses were examined and the case adjourned till to-morrow.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY IN ALLAHABAD.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

Regarding the daylight robbery reported yesterday, it appears that only notes of the value of Rs. 5,400 were recovered from possession of the persons arrested in Sultanpur District, out of which Rs. 400 is said to have been obtained from the possession of an old woman in the car. The motor car appears to have come from Calcutta to Benares and thence to Allahabad. Some houses were searched in the city in the morning. Besides four persons arrested on the previous day, no further arrests have yet been made. The affair is alleged to have been planned at Calcutta to which place the arrested persons appear to belong and police enquiries are proceeding there.

LATER.

The following are further details of the arreste in Allahabad robbery. When some 58 miles from Allahabad, a car came into the view of Mr. Gilbert. He at once gave chase to the car, which was moving at a higher speed than his own and the tyre of the car occupied by the robbers burst and it came to a standstill. Mr. Thompson and Sergeant Armstrong, who accompanied Mr. Gilbert, challenged the men in the car. One of the latter put his hand in to his loin cloth and attempted to draw out a revolver. Sergeant Armstrong wrestled with the man and took possession of the revolver after having overpowerd him. The Sergeant tied the man and searched his clothing and found Rs. 4,000 in notes The Sergeant's attention was next drawn to a man who was sitting in the car and who tried to draw something from behind his back. Mr. Armstrong warned Mr. Thompson that there might be another revolver in the car and both of them rushed at the man in the car. Mr. Thompson caught the man by the hand and found by the side of the man a spear about 15 inches long. They then hand-cuffed the men and brought them back to Allahabad. The man from whom the revolver had been taken once or twice fruitlessly attempted to get possession of the revolver. The woman, who was in the car, sat quietly while the struggle was proceeding.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 5.

Several more arrests have been made in conection with Allahabad Bank dacoity. Persons arrested previously in car were Sheo Kulwar of Howrah, a driver of the car, Kashiprasad Singh of Calcutta, formerly a chaprasi of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and then for four years police constable and afterwards left service and Manny Munni Das, a Bengali motor mistri and Mussamat Sunderi, mother of Sheo Harak.

The following more have been subsequently arrested; Sarabjit Singh, from whom several small notes have been recovered and Budhai Brahman, an Allahabad cloth merchant. It is also reported another man named Beharilal has been arrested in Calcutta.

M. SOBHANI ON FORCIBLE CONVERSIONS.

ADVICE TO MOPLAHS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 4.

Maulana Azad Sobhani in a message to the Press says that, that the perusal of the well-known *fatwa* of the Ulemas against forcible conversion must have borne in upon his Moplah brothers, true lovers of Islam as they are, that it is simply to bring discredit to one's own religion to resort to such sinful means. Their sufferings must have clearly shown to them that it was wisest to live peacefully and amicably with one's own countrymen. He advises them to clean themselves of the calumny by showing that if converted Hindus return to their old religion they would tolerate it cheerfully.

FAMINE IN RUSSIAN TURKISTAN.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, May 4.

From accounts brought to Peshawar by travellers who have recently arrived here, it appears that conditions, both economic and political, in Russian Turkistan are very serious. The effects of the famine are so bad that in the opinion of some observers the power of the Bolsheviks to resist the growing menace of counter-revolution has been seriously weakened.

Food supplies of all sorts including even rations for the army are said to be very short and terrible tales of suffering and consequent excesses are brought from the more seriously famine-stricken areas further west. There is no fresh news of the rising in Bokhara with which Enver Pasha is said to be connected, but it appears that a number of Turko-men forces are operating against the republicans and Russians and that Enver is actively cooperating with them.

Wild rumours are in circulation among the frontier tribes to the effect that the Afghans have joined on the side of the insurgents, but these stories appear to be devoid of all foundation.

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Your Business will be Duller Still

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

no forward business of importance has been reported. We are afraid Japan is likely to lose its former hold on Indian markets of this state of affairs continues much longer as the English competition has been very keen in certain counts and prices more workable.

As for Indian yarns, prices have remained steady all round and though dealers have not regained full confidence of the continuance of the existing prices, they have not been found keen sellers as in the past. In some cases such as 6|s Simplex, 10½ Apollo, 14½ Kilachand and other counts prices have gone up by ¼ to ½ anna per lb. due to slightly better inquiries and less stocks. Some speculative buying on China account was noticeable in earlier part of the week but it seems to have stopped. Rise in raw Cotton and its continued steady rates have made the Mills rather strong in belief about the consequent rise in yarns and we understand they have not only been refusing offers at last week's level, but some mills have gone to the length of quoting about ½ anna per lb more without considering the present market situation. Fresh forward business has therefore been not possible on a large scale,—offers from some parts of India have been received but prices are not workable.

If raw cotton rates do not experience any considerable setback for some time to come we believe, confidence may be restored in yarn market, prices might remain steady and as a result business may be encouraging we however, respectfully draw the attention of our Mill Agents to first thoroughly investigate into and carefully judge the market situation and the constant keen foreign competitive and workable prices so that the present opportunities may be utilised to the advantage of all concerned.

SUGAR MARKET.

May 5.

We have nothing special to report in our market which ruled quite throught the week with fair demand and with easier advices from other markets prices remain unchanged.

There is still no enquiry for forward positions and offices are trying to sell New crop Javas June Shipt C19/6s F. B. Harbour but there are no buyers.

Karachi and Calcutta markets remain quiet without any business doing.

Java market keeps quiet with Japanese free sellers and little business doing.

Home and American markets remain quiet.

Some 2,500 tons of American Sugar have arrived for one Big Firm.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 23-8 equal 20s. F. B. Harbour stocks 6,000 bags.

Beet Rs. 23-12 equal 20s.3d. F. B. Harbour stocks 15,000 bags.

American equal 23-12 Rs. 20s 3d. F. B. Harbour stocks 35,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 22-12 F. B. Harbour stocks 240,000 bags.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

May 5.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-3-0.
Bars Gold forward 28-1-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27-14-6.
Bars Silver ready 95-10-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 95-10-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 95-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/32.
B. C. RateBank's selling D D 1/3 3/16.
On London Bank's selling TT 1/3 1/4.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 9/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 7/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 5/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 11/32.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 304.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 324.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 314.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 168.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 164.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 205.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 282.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 184.
On New York Bank's selling D D 358.
London Gold ready sh. 93-2.
London Silver ready d. 35 1/4.
London Silver forward d. 35 3/8.
Tone of Silver America bought on China A/c. Speculators selling. Steady.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.44¼.
French Exchange Frcs. 48.50.
Swiss Exchange 23.00.
Belgium Exchange 55.10.
Italian Exchange 83.20.
German Exchange Mrks. 1300
Prague Exchange Krons. 225.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent War Loan 86.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1922 100/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cente Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

FINANCE.

Money market is steady with an easy feeling, call money rate being per cent. The Imperial Bank's cash balance is up by Rs. 84 Lakhs. Government Securities kept in good demand.

Exchange is a steady market round 1/3 9/32. A good amount of Exchange was done against Gold imports. Bills are showing both in Bombay and Calcutta.

Gold is steady, the up-country demand being about fifteen thousand tolas. The stock is estimated at about two lakhs tolas.

Silver is firmer on better advices from China, being a buyer in London. The off-take of silver amounts to about 110 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 2800 bars.

The Hongkong/London rate is 2/6¼ per dollar, Shanghai/London 3/5 per tael, and Japan/London 2/1 9/16 per yen.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1415, India 115, Central 34, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 80.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2600, Alliance 315, Apollo 92/8, Birla Mills 82/8, Bombay Cotton 1160, By Dyeing 4500, Bradbury 1070, Century 825, Cent. India 4860, Colaba Land 2240, Coorla 265, Crescent 572/8, Currimbhoy 1685, David 1585, Edw. Sassoon 500, Fazulbhoy 1390, Gokak 22708, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 610, Kastoorchand 980, Kohinoor 3440, Madhavrao Scd 260, M. Petit 4600, Meyer Sassoon 315, New Great 820, New City 650, Pabani 885, Pearls 1117/8, Phoenix 930 Premier 170, Planet 265, Shapurji 371/4, Simplex 880 Standard 2300 Swan 1060, Swadeshi 5300, Tata Mill 1180n, and Vishnu Cotton 2050.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 430, B. Burma 500, B. Burma N. I. 140 pr., Bt. Burma pet 10 B. Tramway 118/12, B Steam 200, B. Flour 1450 x.d., Bundi Cement 40 x.d., Ind. Cement 270, Katni Ord 260, Katni Defd 1140, New India 18, Tata Iron Ord 58/12, Tata Iron Defd 202/8, Tata Iron N. Ord 51/4(Tata Iron N. Defd 175, Tata Hydro 840, Tata Oil 45, and Scindia Steam 6/8.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up amount	Face value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotation to day
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance	100	—	Jan-Aug.	17%	330
Baroda	60	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1415
Contributary	125	—	—		350
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	115
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	34
Tata Bank	22½	75	—	10	35
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£. 5	Apr-Oct.	£.	30
Eastern	£. 5	£. 10	—	£.	18
Hongkong and Shanghai	$ 125	$125	—	56¼ d.	97
Mercantile Bank of India	A £12½	—	—	15% £.	124
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	2½	6
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Dhotka	100	100	Mar-Sept	8½	118
" pfd	500	500	—	9%	505
Amritsar "	100	100	—	9%	100
Cent. Provinces	100	100	—	6%	89
Chapra Gkhpr Siwan	100	100	—	8%	88
Dhond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	68
Khalsa					
Bhaghpati	100	100	—	4%	108
Lakhana	100	100	—	4%	88
Mandhra Bhon	90	100	Feb-Aug.	—	55
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	—	55
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	69 xd
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	68
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	11%	110
Tapt Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	—	595
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	6%	68
CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.					
Bandi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	13 xd
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central Mining	10	—	—	8%	324
Indian Cement	250	250	—	17½%	270
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	—	13	190
" Defd	40	40	—	46	114
Shivrajpur	10	10	—	4	38
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2600
Alliance cotton	100	100	—	—	315
Appollo	50	—	—	8	2/8
Birla mills	100	—	—	—	82/8
By Cotton	500	500	March	130	1160
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Sept.	88	1500
Bradbury	250	250	—	85	1070
Bombay Industrial	100	100	—	10	118
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	825
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	310	4860
Colaba Land	700	700	—	90	2240
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	—	265
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	50	572/8
Currimbhoy	250	250	—	110	1685
David	250	250	—	110	1585
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.	85	1585
E. D. Sassoon Coated	75	10	—	8	4/12
Edward Sassoon	200	200	May-Nov	50	500
Elphinston	100	100	Feb-Aug.	12	147/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	—	130	1390
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	150	2200
Globe	100	100	—	—	226
Gokak	100	100	—	—	227/8
Ind. Bleaching	100	100	—	—	200
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct	50	610
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	—	540
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep.	50	980
Khatao	100	100	—	—	220
Kilachand mills	100	100	—	—	15
Kohinoor	500	500	—	151/4	3440
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	—	4775
Madhavrao Scd	100	100	—	20	260
Madhowji	500	500	—	—	800
Mathuradas	500	500	—	100	880
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200	4600
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	315
Morarji	1000	1000	—	250	6100 xd
New Great	100	100	—	45	820
New City	100	100	Apr-Oct.	—	650
Pabani	250	250	—	90	885
Pearls	250	250	—	90	1117/8
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.	—	930
Premier	100	100	—	—	170
Planet	100	100	—	—	265
Presidency Mills	125	125	—	—	365
Sassoon Cotton	150	100	—	—	358
Shapurji	100	100	July	86	371/4
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	16800
Simplex	250	250	Jun-Dec.	40	880
Standard	500	500	—	130	2300 xd
Swan	250	250	Oct.	168	1060
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	250	5300
Tata Mill	500	500	—	—	1180 n.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	—	—	2050 xd
ELECTRIC COMPANIES.					
Ahd. Electricity	100	100	—	12½	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	—	60	735
By. Electric Supply and Tramway	50	52	—	—	118/12
Tata Hydro	1000	1000	Jan.	60	840
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.					
Alcock	100	150	—	120	530
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	—	—	500
B. Burma N. I.	50	125	—	—	140 pr
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1450 xd
Bt. Burma Pet	8s.	—	Mar-Oct.	as.8-2	10
By. Steam	250	250	Oct.	Rs. 10/5	200
Kemp & Co.	200	—	July	20	146
Macks	100	—	—	12	99 pr.
New India Insur	25	250	—	—	18
Oriental Govt. Life Insp	50	200	April	60%	850
Port Canning	1000	—	July	10%	46
Scindia Steam	50	50	Sept.	50	640
Tata Iron and Steel-Ord.	75	75	—	—	6/8
Defd	50	50	Sept.	12	58/12
N. Ord.	75	75	Sept.	61/3	202/8
N. Def	400	400	—	—	51/4
Tata Oil	100	100	—	—	175
Thakar Co.	50	50	June.	—	45

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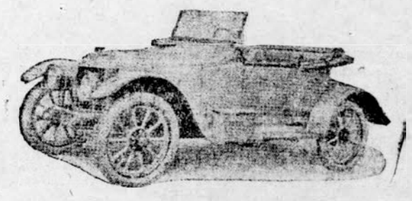

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Mr. Rupachandra, B.A., Hindu Ashram Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well repaid me."

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CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS.

Mr. M. Singaravelu writes as follows:—

Swaraj within the Empire is our immediate goal. The method by which we have to arrive at that goal within the shortest possible time, has been sketched out to us in the simplest, clearest, and most profound language, by our Mahatmaji. That method is non-violent non-co-operation with the existing administration. The whole aim of our non-violent non-co-operation is to make the present administration so helpless as to make it bend to our legitimate demands, and in pursuing that aim Mahatmaji demands from us absolute sincerity, honesty, truth and fearlessness, and in fact, he wants us to pursue the goal with all the zeal and fervour of a religious devotee, and he reminds us over and over, that our struggle against the titanic British Government, is a religious one, and it admits of no compromise, expediency, or opportunism either with forces of evil or methods of evil. Our course towards Swaraj is an uncompromising one. It does not, nay it ought not to shift, towards expediency, or convenience or the so-called practical political shibboleths of Europe or America. The struggle itself ought to be discipline to the whole nation for its future life—a discipline in calmness and quietness in our sufferings in simplicity and purity in our intentions, and in self-sacrifice and self-abrogation in our whole life. Swaraj is to be gained through the austere penance of the nation as a whole, and self-mastery, self-discipline and self-control should be the weapons with which the nation is to gain it, keep it and sustain it. Mahatmaji has with one voice declared unto us that it is only thus form of Swaraj which is worth struggling for, and that all other forms of Swaraj obtained by means ordinarily used by other nations is worth nothing. Better to suffer under serfdom in the presence of good, than to enjoy freedom coquetting with evil. It is this view of Swaraj that has attracted us to our Gandhiji, and his holy name has endeared itself to our hearts. It is this Swaraj that has found an abiding place in the minds of our thirty crores of people. And we believe that it is this kind of Swaraj—a Swaraj that will be a blessing to all that lives in the land, that has drawn tens of thousands of our brave countrymen to the various temples of freedom scattered all over the country, with cheer in their faces and smile on their lips. In the light of the preceding ideas underlying our present struggle, let me proceed in the following few paragraphs to examine the various changes, suggested by some of the provincial leaders, in the present Congress programme.

NAGPUR MODIFICATIONS.

Of the three great provinces of Bengal, Maharastra and Berar which have suggested changes in the present Congress aims and methods, Nagpur alone has gone completely back to the old method of "running with the hare and playing with the hound" policy, quite subversive of all what we struggled and suffered for during the past 12 months. Without wearying the reader with what all that happened during those few months, and how near to success we were just before the momentous Bardoli decision, we will for the present content ourselves with simply remarking that the method of Mahatmaji for attaining Swaraj within a year was sound, and that, that method, if pursued a little longer, would have carried us to the Promised Land but for the unfortunate and yet misunderstood event at Chauri Chaura. I do maintain that our great Masters' solemn advice to the nation to withdraw themselves from the councils, the bar, the school and the colleges was correct. I do further maintain that his instructions to boycott foreign cloth bazaars and liquor shops was also correct. His inauguration of the great volunteer movement in the country was also sound. I do further say that his call to the nation to offer civil disobedience to the lawless laws of the present administration was a strategy which only a master mind could conceive, and that it forms a most wondrous offensive that has ever been adviced to be taken by a subject people against the most powerful forces of evil that have been a curse to humanity since it came into existence. His great conception of politics as intimately associated with morals and ethics, and that our present struggle is a religious one are sublime ideas for which humanity very well barter away its material possessions in the world, and all our polytechnics, railways, and flying engines are nothing before the great spiritual ideal which he has set before us and for which more than twenty thousand men and women have found their solace in jails within the course of a few months. It is our firm conviction that the Guntur and Bardoli offensives were very wisely conceived, and if they were only carried out, they may very well have take us in triumph to our goal. Whether that decision of Bardoli after the chauri chaura embroglio was a masterly retreat or a mere tactical blunder, the future historian alone with fuller knowledge of the situation will decide. But the wisdom of Mahatmaji in staying the offensive for a while, is now evident from the calmer atmosphere that now prevails over the country ever since, as well as from the quiet determination of the nation to carry out the constructive programme of Bardoli. Judging from the superb behaviour of the people towards the greatest event in our struggle, that is, towards the arrest and imprisonment of our leader, we may very well be satisfied with the result of Bardoli halt. And the quiet and peaceful Hartal in memory of the Jalianwala Day which was observed throughout the length and breadth of Hindusthan, shows, that the nation is moving further away from the bellicose spirit which was exhibited here and there in the country, during the pre-Bardoli days. It is only a consummate leader of rare ability who could see these vast results in his prophetic vision clearer than most of us, and bring about such a change of spirit in the whole nation in such an incredibly short time. Here then we have the necessity of supreme leadership in times of great crisis such as we are now passing through, and when we had the misfortune to lose his physical presence, we can only be guided by the way by which he has so very nearly brought us to success, with such modifications he himself would have adopted from time to time.

I have so far touched upon the general principles of the stategy which the motion has hitherto pursued with such conspicuous success under the consummate leadership of our Mahatmaji, and I intend in my next article proceed to discuss in little more detail the report of the Nagpur Committee upon those very principles and methods.

INDIAN FISCAL COMMISSION.

SIR M. WEBB'S OPTIMISM

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May 4.

Interviewed by a representative of the 'Daily Gazette' to-day on his return to Karachi after touring India as a member of the Indian Fiscal Commission, Sir Montagu Webb Kt. C.I.E., C.B.E., M.L.A., said the last six months have been most interesting. "With other members of the Fiscal Commission, I have visited all the chief ports and trading centres of India and Burma. I also spent some ten days in Ceylon where I have gathered very useful information in connection with our enquiry. To hear the views of, and to cross-examine, traders, industrialists, agriculturalists, custom officers, Government officials, experts, and professors of economies—European and Indian—on fiscal questions and the best methods of promoting the development of India, more particularly on the industrial side, has been an education in itself.

One feature of the evidence taken has pained me very much and that is the widespread feelings of ill-will that exist towards British merchants, British industrialists, and British officials. Although these feelings have been in evidence on all sides and to a degree that I had never suspected before, and although uttered with a conviction that has impressed me with the entire sincerity of the witnesses, nevertheless I am quite certain that these opinions are based on deplorable misunderstandings, and on an imperfect appreciation of history and economic laws, and further, that those who hold them do grave injustice to a large body of Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Irishmen who have done well by India and who feel nothing but goodwill towards India and its peoples, and more particularly to all those Indians with whom they have worked in most friendly cooperation for some generations past. I can say nothing about the forthcoming report of the Indian Fiscal Commission beyond that all members have been strenuously working together with the single desire of finding the course best suited to India's present economic conditions, that conclusions have been arrived at that will, I believe, satisfy all reasonable and well-informed men in and out of India, and that I have every hope and expectation that they will be unanimous.

PASSPORT RULES IN AFGHANISTAN

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, May 4.

Detailed passport regulations are published in the Kabul newspapers of 20th April. According to these all Afghan subjects entering or leaving Afghanistan must take passports at a fee of Rs. 20, with an additional charge of Rs. 5 for a photograph. The only exception is that members of migratory tribes, labourers and hired transport drivers are given a special pass at a fee of Re. 2.

Foreigners desiring to enter Afghanistan are permitted to have passports already in their possession, "Visa" by Afghan Consuls at a fee of Rs. 15, and are required to get these passports endorsed at the frontier and to report themselves to the police. At their destination they have to get a fresh "visa" at the same fee before leaving the country.

All the rates quoted are in Kabuli rupees, the rates of which are about nine annas British to one rupee Kabuli.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, May 4.

The frontier is unusually quiet at present due partly no doubt to the harvest and the Ramzan. The crops are everywhere magnificent and are being gathered in without any serious loss from hail or other causes. A gang of outlaws who have taken refuge in the hills dividing the Bannu District from Isakhel are causing considerable trouble in the neighbourhood at present, but it is anticipated they will soon be brought to book.

The Gilbertian war between Dir and Swat has ceased for the moment to allow the combatants to reap their crops and keep the fast. A formal truce has been signed to last till the middle of August and Chaukidars have been solemnly posted to guard the battle-field until the two armies are ready to reoccupy their positions.

The Government of India have at present no proposal under consideration for relaxation of restriction on export of wheat.

Dr. Gour the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University wires the following to the Viceroy on 3rd instant:—Please convey my best thanks to His Excelency the Chancellor on his inspiring message on inception of the new University. Under His Excellency's wise direction we hope the new institution will be worthy of the Imperial City.

Mr. E. Burdon C.I.E., I.C.S., assumed duties of officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department from 4th inst.

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THE CHARKA MOVEMENT.

A REVIEW OF THE BAJAJ SCHEME.

Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta writes as follows in continuation of his letter on the subject of the Charkha published in this journal on Thursday:—

I have seen the scheme which our merchant patriot, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, has prepared in consultation with some of the members of the Satyagraha ashram and some other workers and I confess I am not charmed with it. I think the scheme is very expensive and in the long run it will not pay much. Of course, we want a special department for Charkha Movement but we want that department on such lines as will bring the desired result.

My idea is that let that department be in charge of a Committee of three or four devoted workers who are business men also and who can move and wander at once in the country whenever necessary. This committee with the aid of some well paid workers should first ascertain where there are many weavers. After first ascertaining weaving and cotton districts let each district be placed under the supervision of an office-bearer whom we would call a Superintendent of Charkha. This man must be paid at least Rs. 100 a month for his maintenance and under such Superintendents create several posts of inspectors (who know spinning at least) and let a group of 10 weaving villages be given in charge of each inspector. Let an agent of the Charkha Department be kept in each village from local traders selected by the local population and let at least 500 rupees be kept apart for each agent's current use. The agent should be given inducive commission. He should try to introduce the Charkha in every home, he should keep silvers, make payment to the spinners and weavers and should do all other necessary work. The inspector should inspect all these agencies and the Superintendent should supervise the work of inspectors as well as agents occasionally.

EXPERIMENTAL EXPENSES.

	Rs.
I will first select 300 weaving villages and will appoint agents there with whom I will keep Rs. 500 as working capital for each village	150,000
I will keep one Inspector for a group of 10 villages and thereby I will have to engage 30 inspectors whom I will pay Rs. 40 a month plus Rs. 10 allowance	1,500
I will have 5 Superintendents to whom I will give Rs. 100 a month for his maintenance ...	500
I will name this Department 'Charkha Service.' Having first organized such 300 villages and if I find the experiment successful I will create the same kind of organizations all over the country. The first experiment will take 3 to 4 months to show results. Mr. Jamnalal's scheme wants Rs. 17,00,000. In order to carry on the work thoroughly I will utilize Rs. after the above mentioned Charka Service' scheme in the following manner:—	200,000
	Rs.
2,500 villages should be selected from weaving and cotton districts and each village should be given Rs. 500 for its working capital to keep stock of cotton, Charkhas silvers payments to spinners and weavers, etc. 2500 villages if given Rs. 500 on an average will require ...	1,250,000
Salaries of 50 Superintendents each getting Rs. 100 per mensem	60,000
Salaries of 250 Inspectors each getting Rs. 40 per mensem plus Rs. 10 allowance ...	150,000
Each Superintendent's Office to get Rs. 1,400 annually for propaganda and contingencies ...	70,000
Each Superintendent's Office to get Rs. 10,000 as capital to buy Khaddar from local agents. 50 Offices will require ...	500,000
Total	2,030,000

It will be the work of the Superintendents to see how to dispose of the Khaddar they would have to approach local merchants and hawkers for sale of Khadar. They should organize local volunteers to make house to house visitations for selling Khaddar. The Congress Committees should assist these Supdts and Inspectors in the sale of Khaddar.

If on an average at least 25 Charkhas are introduced in every village and this, according to my experience of villages, can easily be done in 2500 villages 62,500 Charkhas can be introduced. If each Charkha spins 20 tolas daily, in one month's time it will spin 15 Srs of cotton and in one year's time it will spin 41/2 maunds. According to this calculation 62,500 Charkhas will spin annually 281,000 maunds of cotton. Out of 281,000 maunds of cotton we shall have cloth of the price of One Crore and twelve lakhs of rupees. Moreover, those who spin and weave 281,000 maunds of cotton will get labour of Rs. 70 lakhs of rupees. If the Balasinore State instead of importing 6,500 maunds of foreign cloth worth Rs. 595,000 can save Rs. 1,225,000 by locally spinning and weaving the cotton. it produces, how much can 2,500 villages save by spinning and weaving 281,000 maunds of cotton? They can gain thereby Rs. 17,500,000.

It is not necessary to pay weavers, for it most villages there are a number of weavers. These weavers use mill-spun yarn. In order to induce them to use hand-spun yarn they should be given better wages for weaving. These weavers can very well be managed by local agents of the Charkha Department Inspectors and Superintendents.

As regards the introduction of Charkhas in the villages one will easily come across at least a few men and women in each village who know how to work on the Charkha. Out of these one or two should be selected to teach the art to others. If 5 to 10 rupees are given to such man or woman for teaching spinning he or she will undertake to do it very gladly. Every agency should provide itself with a stock of at least 20 Charkhas, which means on an average Rs. 100. Charkhas should be given to the intending spinners on rent or hire system.

These figures should not worry and terrify our politically-minded leaders. If there is a will on the part of two or three selfless and devoted workers the scheme suggested by me will not consume Rs. 20,00,000 named by me. It will be only a working capital. In my opinion most of our Samities or Committees, though inspired by pure motives, waste a lot of money after so-called Khaddar propaganda, which rarely brings the desired results. In the first place we ought to make it a point to spend our energies and resources after existing weaving villages only and not after places like Bombay. I would urge the thorough organisation of 2,500 existing weaving villages on the lines of the Post Office organization.

With due deference to our devoted patriot Mr. Jamanalal Bajaj I beg to differ from his scheme. I beg to suggest that before the All-India Committee sanctions Mr. Jamanlal's scheme, it should be published for public information and suggestions should be invited from the public. I would request Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj to hold a conference of those who take an active interest in Khaddar propaganda. I hope my timely warning will not go in vain.

A SWARAJ VILLAGE.

A FANTASY.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

According to my usual practice, I had gone for my morning stroll on the Malabar Hill. The familiar Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens smiled happily and I felt an unusually peculiar delight in enjoying the pleasant morning breeze.

I do not know how, but I was lulled to sleep. I lay stretched on the bench and was as if possessed by something. Some unknown spirit was taking me higher and higher, till I was nearly lost to myself. I felt as if I was at the West End and looking at the presentiment of a beautiful drama on the screen.

Everything seemed so pleasant and it smelt so sweet all around, that I was surely under some charm. After I awoke I saw myself in the same Sir Pherozeshah Gardens and my time for starting home was left behind by ten minutes. I can only faintly recollect the fairy, fancy world I was in and I put down the account as consistently as possible.

I was being taken higher and higher and when no trace of my earthly remembrance was left in me, I heard a repeated declaration—Mahatma Gandhi refuses to be the President of the United States of India Republic, as he says he has higher duties to perform. A Council of Action is therefore to be elected to carry on the administration of the Republic. The Mahatma will finally retire from active life since then.

This scene was off from the screen and I was introduced in the street of a neat little village, a model for all our villages to copy. The streets were quite clean. The houses were at a considerable distance from each other. All of them quite simple and earthly things. There was nothing of a modern city grandeur in them. Around each was to be seen profound growth of green shrubs and even trees, full of flowers and fruits. None was seen in any other colour but white and on a little enquiry it could be ascertained that it was all hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi.

I wondered what all this was like and began inquiries with a gentleman, dressed in white from top to toe and as it were the embodiment of modesty and self-possession. He asked me to listen and spoke much the same that I narrate from my memory. He said: "Since the Mahatma was sent to the jail, we in this village resolved to act just how the Mahatma wished us to. We did not busy ourselves scanning whether this item or that item in his programme was right and capable of fulfilment. Ours is a small village hardly counting a thousand souls. We do nothing, but grow rice in our fields and fortunately our soil is generous enough to yield us another crop. We got too little time for spinning and weaving in our busy days. But, there is a period of at least six months, when we have a good deal of time at our disposal for spinning and weaving. We have found out that we can weave enough for our village and we send out also our products, both corn and cloth. We go in for no luxuries, no liquor, no articles of amusement, no fancies. In fact, we don't find the need of any. From our surroundings you will notice, our soil yields everything that we want. It is simply because we took to heart what the Mahatma said, during his trial. He described his profession to be that of a farmer and a weaver. We also are all farmers and weavers here. That does not mean, we have not a carpenter, a blacksmith, a washerman, a barber, a priest, a doctor or a master. Far from that. But, all of them are farmers and weavers first and everything afterwards. Mahatma Gandhi said that agriculture and weaving cloth were as it were two lungs of India. When the two lungs are sound the whole system would be sound. We have experimentally seen the truth of the saying of the greatest man of the world. For all practical purposes we are self-sufficient in our village. Like many people we also thought that the Mahatmaji's utopia was not practicable, but we were wrong. We must start in good faith and success is surely ours. Swaraj is nothing more than this peaceful, happy and harmoneous collective life. We are leading a life of that kind. We have therefore obtained Swaraj for us, as the Mahatma had obtained for himself even then. Because he inculcated the doctrines of purification, non-violence and self-control, we entertain no desire for materialistic triumphs. We wish all villages in India would copy our example and set an example to the world for pacing along the path of bringing about the unity of the whole of humanity."

I, being a great sceptic, wished to interrupt the saintly figure in my front. But, just at this moment I opened my eyes and saw myself in the Mehta Gardens. It was ten minutes after sunrise and I hastened home, wondering what all this meant.

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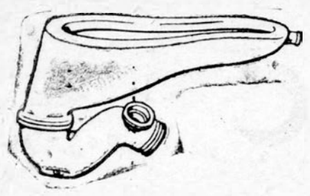

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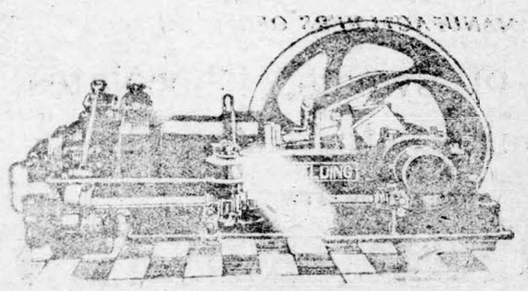

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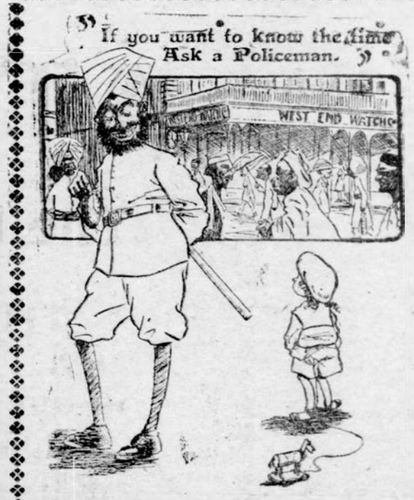

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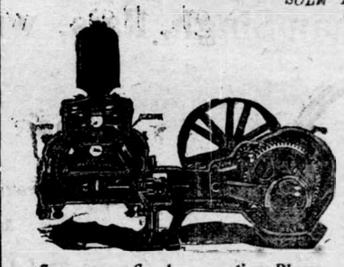

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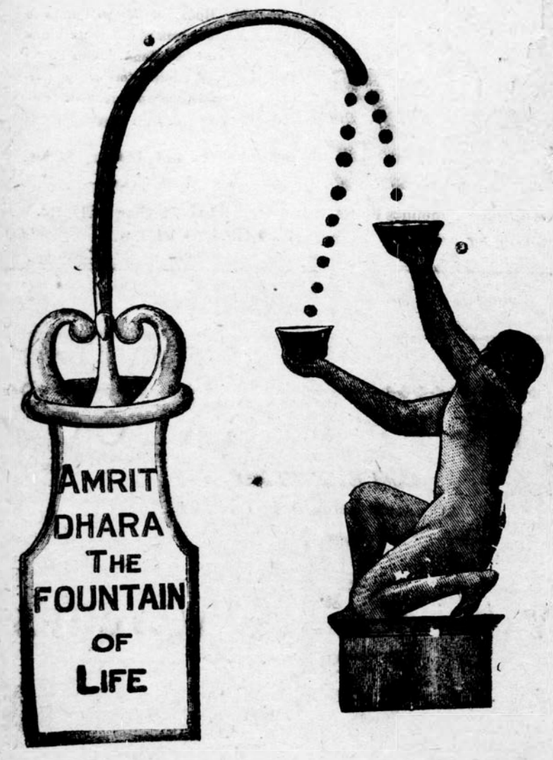
Thakur Gowardhan Singh, Rais, writes from Raipur



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